THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year (52 issues)	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy	5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)	25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year)	$10 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

VOL. VII.---NO. 41. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 13, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS OCCUPY ST. AVOLD.

MacMahon in Full Retreat to Nancy.

Endeavoring to Form a Junction at Metz.

The Prussians Occupy St. Avold.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, August 8.—The Prussians to-day occupy St. Avold, where MacMahon's headquarters were located on Saturday. MacMahon's corps is in full retreat towards Nancy. It is thought he is endeavoring to form a junction with French forces at Metz. Metz has been hurriedly put in a state of defence. Every male person has been pressed into service. In the event of McMahon being cut off from Metz, there is not the slightest doubt that General Buffenier will be compelled to evacuate Metz and fall back toward Paris. Napoleon to-day established his headquarters at Chalons-Sur-Mane, half way between Metz and Paris. The whole Prussian reserves are rapidly coming up with the advance.

Paris Fearfully Excited.

PARIS, August 8.—Paris is fearfully excited over the news from the front. The universal cry is, "To arms, to arms!" The Empress is in consultation with the deputies at the Tuileries.

Return of the Prince Imperial.

The Prince Imperial returned last night.

No Fighting.

There has been no fighting to-day. The latest advices say the French army is concentrating at Metz, where a battle it is thought will be fought before many hours.

Inundated.

The Departments of Vosges and Moselle have been inundated by order of the Government.

A levy *en masse* is expected. The Ministers are now settling, permanently, the vigorous measures announced for to-morrow. The Empress's proclamation is applauded by all classes.

A Battle Raging at Metz.

LONDON, August 8.—The French dispatches to-day represent that actual hostilities are momentarily suspended, but a rumor prevails that the Prussian armies have concentrated and a battle is raging before Metz.

It Means the Triumph of Prussia in the War.

LONDON, August 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the result of the recent battle means the triumph of the Prussians in the war. The German press generally consider the French loss irretrievable, but there are three French corps which have not yet been under fire. The movement of retreat for the purpose of concentrating has been effected, and a new line of defense taken up in the passages of the Vosges.

A General Battle Before Metz Probable.

LONDON, August 8.—A general battle in front of Metz is considered probable to-morrow. The Prussians are moving in that direction by forced marches. The defenses of Paris are officially reported nearly ready to resist the heaviest assault.

The Neutrality of Belgium Assured.

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville stated that the neutrality of Belgium was assured, the powers now at war concurring in a pledge to respect it. In the Commons to-night no allusion was made to the war or kindred topics.

The Alarm for Rome Sounded.

PARIS, August 7.—*L'Universe*, the ultra-montane organ, sounds the alarm for Rome. It predicts an early invasion of the Papal territory by Italy. It doubts the power of the Italian Government to resist the pressure, even if it wished to, and it does not. Even the moderate people at present in power say the conquest of Rome can alone sustain the falling throne of Victor Emanuel and restore its finances, now bordering on bankruptcy. In this crisis, when military events are multiplying all around us, it seems superfluous to think of the personal security of the Pope, and it would be well that a vessel be sent to Civita Vecchea so that Pius the Ninth can find a place of shelter.

The Situation in Paris Growing More Serious.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 8.—The news from Paris grows hourly more serious. None but official accounts can come by telegraph, and it is from letters and the Paris journals that all intelligence must be gathered. The declaration of a state of seige does not repress the popular demonstration, and it is very doubtful whether the government has force enough to keep order or to put down any considerable demonstrations. The rage, the fury, the disappointments of the Parisian population at finding there had been a series of defeats on French soil, instead of the easy military promenade which they expected, are beyond description. The population is furious on reading the proclamation of the Empress and Ministry, saying the country may yet be saved if all will be united. Something more serious than I know of must have happened this evening, from the state of the Boulevards, which I have observed. Although troops are in the streets, there is much less excitement than last night.

Another correspondent says the official suppression of news will not much longer be tolerated. What especially irritated the people was that the only tolerably distinct report of the Weissenburg defeat here printed was translated from the English papers. This morning's *Rappel*, just received, publishes the following declaration: "The undersigned deputies met at the place of the Corps Legislatif. They demand the immediate arming of citizens. In the actual circumstances all France must be armed and ready." Seventeen Deputies sign this, among them Favre, Cremieux, Esqueras, Garmier, Pages, Arago, Pellitan, Pisardo and Jules Simon. The press support the manifesto with another, saying France is invaded. This manifesto is signed by the *Avenir*, *Cloche*, *Democratic*, *Rappel*, *Revel* and *Siecle*. It is certain these Deputies and journals do not make this call to arms for the defense of an Emperor whose military incapacity has brought disaster on France.

Another correspondent writes: Everybody here was mad this morning—madder at noon—maddest to about the revolutionary point at night. We are swindled by the ministry about news, and though the people may bear up against defeats from the Prussians, they will not much longer endure insult and fraud from a terror-stricken government. The news of French defeats was known in London and New York hours before it was in Paris.

A Correspondent Mobbed.

The *Journal de Soir* relates that an American calling himself a *Tribune* correspondent would have been mobbed in the streets of Paris as a Prussian spy, and with difficulty escaped after some rough handling; but I have telegrams to-day from both our regular correspondents, and neither speaks of being mobbed, and the newspaper has mistaken the journal.

Heavy Loss of French Artillery.

PARIS, August 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

"METZ, August 7, 9:40 A. M.—In the battle of Saturday near Reischaffen, MacMahon's chief of staff, General Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side. General Raoult is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense."

Imperial Decree.

An Imperial decree has appeared, convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow.

The Report of the French Minister of War.

The report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, is published in the official journal. The Minister says: "Existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the Capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all those which the Emperor keeps under his orders to contend in the open country, against an enemy emboldened by his first success to the point of marching on Paris. But Paris will not be taken unawares. Neither strong arms nor devotion of the inhabitants will be wanting. The National Guard is to defend the ramparts it will have helped to render unassailable. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison, will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris, then, will be assured; but there is a point no less essential. It is the necessity of filling up the void in our army. With the help of marine troops, with regiments still at our disposal in France and Algeria, with the fourth battalion of each of our one hundred regiments, including those members who belong to the Garde Mobile, and with a portion of our gens d'armerie we may easily put into the field 150,000 men. Besides this, the call for the class of 1869 will give us 60,000 men, who in a month will become real soldiers. But for this struggle we can also employ the entire Nationale and Mobile Gardes, and the companies of Francfireurs, who are everywhere asking to be organized. Here we have 400,000 men; and, finally, counting on the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can then arm two millions of defenders. Their arms are ready and a million are still in reserve."

The Garde Nationale to Defend Paris.

A decree has been issued, ordering that the Garde Nationale of Paris be detailed for the defense of the capital, and that the fortifications be placed in a condition to resist attack, and a project of law will be presented to the Chambers incorporating in the Nationale and Mobile Gardes all citizens under thirty years of age, who are not actually members.

The Story of Weissenburg.

[Tribune's Special.]

LONDON, August 8.—Our special correspondent writes from Mayence on Thursday: This evening came a dispatch from Weissenburg announcing a Prussian victory and the occupation of Weissenburg. I have obtained the following additional details: The King, on his arrival at Mayence, called a council of war and urged that the sooner the existing inaction ceased the better, and pressed an advance. His opinion was adopted, and orders were telegraphed to attack the French outposts in the neighborhood of Weissenburg. A Prussian force composed of two line regiments, one regiment of Bavarian troops and some artillery, together about 9,000 strong, drove the French before them into Weissenburg. The artillery was then brought up and opened on the fortifications of the town. The town soon caught fire. Seeing this and some confusion among the French troops, the Prussians could no longer be restrained by their officers, who were anxious to reduce the town by cannonade, the soldiers rushed forward with the bayonet and surprised the French, who, not expecting an infantry attack for hours to come, were barricading and intrenching. The Prussians lost heavily, but took eight hundred prisoners and the town. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here, and there is an immense crowd about the palace waiting to cheer the king. The same correspondent writes from Mayence, Friday, midnight, that half the prisoners taken at Weissenburg were first marched from the citadel to the railway. They put a good face on matters, and showed true French gaiety. A large crowd received them very well, throwing packages of tobacco and cigars to their beaten foes. The soldiers all belonged to the Seventy-fourth regiment. The line officers were allowed to retain their swords, and will be paroled on reaching Munich. The other four hundred taken at Weissenburg went last night to Erfurt. There were eight hundred in all. As before, wine and cigars were offered by the Germans, but the French desired to pay for everything.

Our special correspondent sends from Nancy, Friday morning, the following account of the battle at Weissenburg from the French side: While Gen. Douay's division, composed of the Seventy-fourth and Fiftieth regiments of the line and the Sixteenth battalion of chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos and one regiment of mounted chasseurs, were busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenburg, they were startled by the tremendous discharge of artillery. As the patrols, which had been posted all along the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment they were surrounded by the enemy. This was not the case, but the Prussians, in great force and well supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Schwergen, occupying the whole country near the small Bavarian village of that name. Gen. Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussian forces; but this precaution proved quite useless, because the guns were pouring a fire upon them and the troops falling in great numbers. The Prussian guns were firing at tremendous rates and their rounds fell equally in Weissenburg and in the midst of the troops. Several houses were on fire, and a large number of soldiers lay dead or wounded. About eleven o'clock General Vobecaus's division was commencing to retire. However, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way, and bayonet in hand, threw themselves on the Prussian batteries of artillery, but all proved useless. Had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer, there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground. As soon as what was left of General Douay's force began retiring, the Prussian artillery was after them. It was about twelve o'clock when Gen. Douay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. The troops commenced running without order, crossing the roads and vineyards until again reaching the farthest part of Weissenburg. The number of the dead and wounded must be very large indeed. The remaining troops are eager to revenge the death of their late General.

Marshal Bazaine Commander-in-Chief.

PARIS, August 8.—*Le Temps* announces that Marshal Bazaine is appointed Commander-in chief, and General Trochu Major-General of the Army. General Lebœuf retires.

A National Committee to be Appointed.

Le Parlement says the ministry are determined to create a National Committee, with power to act under all the circumstances arising from the war.

Shouting for Arms.

It is reported by *Le Pays* that the regular garrison of Paris has already been largely increased. Some of the Deputies of the Left met at the Hall of the Corps Legislatif to-day, and while there a crowd surrounded the place shouting for arms.

Americans Receiving their Passports.

PARIS, August 8.—The Americans here are receiving their passports.

Proclamation From the Ministers.

The Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

"FRENCHMEN: We have told the whole truth. It is for you now to do your duty. Let one shout come from one end of France to the other. Let the people vie with each other in sustaining the great cause. Some of our regiments have fallen before overwhelming numbers, but the army has not been defeated. Sustain it. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France, not subjected to the burden of war, rush to the assistance of their brothers in the East. Let France be united. Heaven bless our arms,

Particulars of Frossard's Defeat.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Von Goeben and the French forces under General Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the Fourteenth division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spierheren were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. In the meanwhile our Fifteenth division had advanced from Vockllngen, taken Rossel and reached Forbach at nightfall, when the broken divisions of the French army were being driven upon that point. Here the baggage and camp equipments of two divisions and many prisoners were taken."

800,000 Prussians in the Field.

The Prussians claim that they will have eight hundred thousand men on the theatre of war by this evening.

The Pope Asks for Protection.

LONDON, August 8—Advices from Rome state that the French disasters cause profound terror, and that the Pope has asked Eugenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians, who are now organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority.

The Seizure of Specie in Paris.

Fourteen millions of francs seized by the police of Paris last week, belonged to Rothschild, Hirsch, Raphael, Bischoffsheim, and other Jewish bankers. It is asserted the seizure was suggested by the Bank of France. The financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their members.

Escaped Capture.

The Prussian iron clad Armenia narrowly escaped capture by the French cruisers recently, off the mouth of the Elbe.

Protests Against the Suppression of Army Correspondence.

The *Figaro* is filled with protests against the suppression of army correspondence.

Not Credited.

The rumors of the purchase by Prussia of the Stevens Battery are discredited here.

Too Late.

The *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, denies the loss of any cannon or eagles at Weissenburg.

Mob Law.

PARIS, August 8.—Cramer, the agent of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency, barely escaped from a mob in the Rue Vivienne, who were seeking him in the belief that he was a Prussian spy.

Corps Legislatif to Meet on Thursday.

The Corps Legislatif has been summoned to meet on Thursday. It is possible the meeting may be hastened.

Running the Blockade.

LONDON, August 8.—Ships still enter the Elbe and Weser, notwithstanding the blockade. A French ram is cruising off Dover. Pleasure travel continues in Switzerland, despite the excitement the war occasions.

The Grain Market.

The increase in the bank rates has had a favorable effect upon the grain market, by purging it of speculative operators on borrowed capital.

Ireland Sorrows Over French Defeat.

Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with profound sorrow.

Menacing Metz and St. Avold.

The Prussian forces menace Metz and St. Avold. McMahon continues to retreat toward Nancy.

German Rejoicing.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, Dresden, Breslau and other cities.

Prisoners Kindly Treated.

The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile Consolidated.

PARIS, August 8.—The remainder of the Garde Nationale has been incorporated with the Garde Mobile. The two corps will be organized in single bodies at once.

Relations of France With the Other Powers.

The *Journal Official* says the relations with other powers is satisfactory, and late events have developed rather than weakened this feeling.

Napoleon Ill at Chalons.

LONDON, August 8, 4 P. M.—It is said privately that Napoleon is ill at Chalons, and Doctors Nelaton and Ricord have gone on to attend him.

Demand from Prussia on England.

The British Foreign Office has received an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop the shipment of coal to France, or abandon the pretense of neutrality.

It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week.

A Brussels dispatch says the King's speech from the throne confirms the statement that France and Prussia have given a written pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium.

Condition of Paris Dangerous.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in counsel with Rouber and Schneider.

English Pilots in French Service.

The *Globe* says the Prussian envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots serving on French war vessels. Trinity house refused this demand.

Irish Sympathy for France.

DUBLIN, August 8.—Demonstrations in favor of France continue by the people of the South of Ireland. At Tipperary yesterday a crowd singing the Marseillaise was dispersed by the police.

New Guns Mounted at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, August 8.—The forts here are being rapidly armed with new three hundred-pounders.

Denial from Bismarck.

LONDON, August 8.—Count Bismarck, in a letter, takes especial pains to deny having encouraged the plans of Gen. Turr or others against Austria.

The Old Disease Again.

LONDON, August 8.—It is said the Emperor Napoleon's attack is a return of the old disease, provoked by equestrianism.

Gone to the Continent.

The American generals, Sheridan and Forsyth, have gone to the continent.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The War News Absorbing all Interest.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 8, 1870.

There has been very little interest in anything here to-day except the European war and war questions. The State Department's dispatches from Minister Washburne show the urgency of the situation in Paris, but do not contain any details beyond those already known to the public. The Department has not received anything in the last two days from Minister Bancroft. Telegrams have been sent to the French and Prussian legations, but so far as can be ascertained, they furnish no additional details.

The Sanitary Fund.

The Germans here are very much elated at the news and prospects, and there is some talk of a public demonstration, though no formal steps have been taken in that direction. The Legation is advised of liberal subscriptions in various sections of the country, particularly in the West, for the relief of the wounded and families of those killed. Subscription papers are open at a number of places in this city, and some of them bear many American signatures.

The Designs of Italy.

The report that Italy is coming to the aid of France is distrusted by various persons who sympathize with the French cause, and they think the arming of troops by Victor Emanuel is but the first step in a plan to seize Rome and overthrow the Pope. It is held by our officials that if there is a secret treaty between France and Italy, it must come to light in a few days. The French sympathizers do not feel kindly toward Austria, and some of them strongly condemn the efforts made by Napoleon's ministry to win over that power. They say but one German paper in Austria supports the French side, and profess to believe that the Austrians will soon abandon the pretense of neutrality and declare openly for Prussia.

Proclamation of Neutrality Asked For.

The French Minister, by order of his Government, formally asked the United States last week to issue a proclamation of neutrality, and those in a position to know something of the President's purposes think he will soon conclude to do so, though he said on Friday evening, just before he left here that he had not yet determined what course to pursue.

A General European War.

It is believed by many that a general European war is imminent, and some persons go so far as to say it cannot possibly be avoided.

A Revolution Imminent in France.

Pretty much everybody says the hints of disturbances in Paris yesterday are as significant as anything that came by cable, and the declaration putting the city under martial law is interpreted as meaning that a revolution is among the near probabilities, if the most urgent measures are not adopted to prevent its outbreak. Those in the circle having access to the French legation, seem to think a mistake has been committed in calling together the Corps Legislatif. They say it can do no good, and the speeches of those who oppose Napoleon's course will excite the mob and be likely to produce disorder. The abdication of Napoleon is one of the things thought to be possible.

GEN. GRANT ON THE WAR.

A Shrewd View of the Subject—Spades Will be Trumps—Resemblance to Our War—How We Shall be Benefited, &c.

An attache of the New York *Sun* reports the substance of a conversation with General Grant at Long Branch on the war in Europe: After complimentary speeches the conversation turned upon the war, and the President was asked what he thought of

The Situation in Europe.

Gen. Grant—They seem to be getting into a free fight. They can't be separated now. When two boys fight you can stop the fight, but when everybody is fighting there is no one to step in and separate. At first I thought the war would be short—now I think it will be long, and it seems as if every power in Europe will get into it. England must stand by Belgium, the fruits of Waterloo, and we know Napoleon, as he said to the Mayor of Rouen in 1866, "hates the treaty of 1815." This treaty Napoleon I. signed against his will, and, although he gave up the south bank of the Rhine then, in form, the French have never given it up in spirit. The fight with Napoleon is for the south bank of the Rhine. With Prussia it is a defense of the Bismarck-North German Confederation. Then Napoleon needed something to

Kill Rochefortism at Home.

He needed what Alexander H. Stephens suggested to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, when they thought of patching up a truce at Hampton Roads, in 1862—an *extrinsic* policy to unite everybody on. England knew what Mr. Stephens's *extrinsic* policy meant, for Seward's dispatch made them open their eyes wide. It meant North and South against Canada. It took diplomacy to get this *extrinsic* idea out of Stephens and Jeff; so it took diplomacy to get the French signature to the secret treaty which would enable Napoleon to gobble up Saarbruck and Landau, and restore Luxemburg to the French. But it took greater diplomacy to reject it. Bismarck did it, and he now hands the rejected proposition over to the other powers, as Seward handed over Stephens's Canada policy to England. The defeat of King William is the squelching of Belgium.

That's What the Treaty Means.

Sun Correspondent—When King William came to Paris in '67, the Paris morning papers announced his arrival thus: "Bismarck, attended by the King of Prussia, has arrived."

Gen. Grant—Well, that's about right. Bismarck is the big gun; he will be the "Swamp Angel" in the rear of the Prussian army.

Sun Correspondent—Americans generally sympathize with Prussia?

Gen. Grant—Yes, I don't know but what we do. Our sympathy is the result of commerce, German emigration, and because the Germans took our bonds and stood

With Us During Our War.

France didn't. King William and Bismarck sent three telegrams of congratulation to us. Not one came from Napoleon, who, on the contrary, was all the time hitting us sly dabs in Mexico. Seward let him hit, because his army was all the time eating up the beef and tanning the hides which otherwise would have gotten into the rebel army. In fact, Maximilian was a sort of provision destroyer in Mexico. If we go back of the last war, there is no reason why we shouldn't sympathize with France. Napoleon sent troops, and Lafayette came to help us, while Frederic the Great hired out a lot of Hessians to Great Britain.

Sun Correspondent—And if you go now about five miles from Potsdam, you will see a marble monument, on which is written in clumsy German, "Sacred to the memory of 8,000 German braves, who died heroically in the American war." What do you think of the capture of Saarbruck, General?

Gen. Grant—Little skirmishes and a reconnoissance now and then don't amount to anything. We must wait for the campaign. Sometimes, in checkers, a man gives away one man and by and by takes three. So in war. Then, Saarbruck don't seem to have been a German town. It was like the rebels first taking Bowling Green, Ky., or Little Rock. It rather belonged to them; but when Gen. Steele retook Little Rock, that was a victory. I think

Mayence will be the Fredericksburg

Of the war, and, may be, the Black Forest will be the Wilderness. At least, I should think that modern warfare had demonstrated the fact that it is foolish to assault a fortified town when you can just as well march around it and compel the attacked party to starve or come out and fight you. General Hooker and General Burnside both stormed Fredericksburg, but I think if they had it to do over again you would see them marching right around to the rear. Mayence, Coblentz, and even Ehrenbreitenstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, if managed at all, will have to be managed as Fredericksburg was at last. You can't storm Ehrenbreitenstein any more than you could Vicksburg from the Louisiana flats. You can bombard it, but, when taken, it will have to be starved out. Now I don't think these French fellows are much on the starve out process; they're too fast, and here

Prussia Has the Inside Track.

Sun Correspondent—What will be the probable strategy of the Prussian army?

Gen. Grant—It will undoubtedly remain strictly on the defensive. The Prussians are now where the Austrians were during the last war. They will find defending themselves against the French far different from conquering Austria. The victory of Koniggratz was won without a quartermaster's department—without even a base of supplies. They started, like General Pope, with headquarters and hindquarters in the saddle. This strategy is only safe with victory. It would have been as disastrous with King William at Koniggratz as it was with

General Pope at Centreville

Had he met with repulse. The Austrian campaign was successful, but it would not do for King William to fight the French in this way. He must stand still—intrench; and the French must dig him out or work in the rear. Spades will be trumps again, as at Vicksburg. There is a striking analogy between the French and Prussian armies and the old Union and Rebel armies. Prussia's strategy would be to stand still. If she takes the aggressive, penetrating the French territory, the same result will undoubtedly await her that awaited

Lee in Pennsylvania.

Gettysburg and Antietam both weakened the rebels more than years of defensive warfare. Koniggratz will not be repeated during this war.

Sun Correspondent—What will be the effect of the war on this country?

Gen. Grant—History will repeat itself. Our war raised values, not only here, but all over the world. People couldn't live in Europe after one, nor one-half as cheap as before. The present war will raise values in Europe. Americans will come home. Iron and leather and coal will advance there. Then we can compete with them

Without a Tariff

The war will be a self-imposed high tariff, imposed on every article of foreign importation. This war (and here the General was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe up to an equilibrium of prices and labor. Our factories will start again. Importations will cease. They will no longer be able to make a cost cheaper in Europe than in this country. Our breadstuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quartermaster's department indirectly. Pork will advance and general farm produce will bring correspondingly high figures if the war lasts, as I now think it will. Our bonds will come home at first, but they will quickly be absorbed. They are safe, and foreigners are even now making large deposits of them in American banks. Many are coming back, but few want to realize on them. They make a sure revenue for them, no matter how the war turns out at home.

Sun Correspondent—How about our merchant marine—our shipping?

Gen. Grant—Here we have made a great, a suicidal mistake. Before Congress adjourned we ought to have made arrangements for the

Purchase of Foreign Vessels.

They are in the market now at cheap figures, but we can't buy them. The old act of Congress provides for the building of ships at home, but prohibits their purchase of a foreign power. By an act of Congress we can't buy a vessel which we once owned but sold to Germany during our war—that is we can't change her flag. If we buy and sail under Prussian flags then France will gobble us up. Our war killed our merchant marine. In the face of the Alabama pirates we sold out cheap. England had no acts of Parliament against buying, and she possessed herself of our ships at half price. Now is the time for us to get even by buying the ships of France and Prussia. This is what

I Wanted Congress to Do.

But many of our Congressmen know nothing of shipping; they are farmers and lawyers, and the idea did not strike them with force before adjournment. Now they see it. I get letters every day filled with regret that we did not fix this thing up so as to build up our merchant marine. It was a great mistake, sir—a *great mistake*.

Sun Correspondent—Has General Sheridan gone to Europe on an official mission?

Phil. Sheridan's Mission.

General Grant—Not at all. General Sheridan is on a leave of absence. He is under no orders. He can go where he likes; to Patagonia if he wants to. It's all bosh about his joining the French army. He told me socially that he was going straight to Prussia, and being naturally interested in army business he thought, if the Prussian commander had no objection, that he would like to see something of their military habits and custom. I shan't believe Phil. will go in till I hear Early has some artillery for him in front. Early, you know, was the General's best friend during the war. He always kept him in artillery! (Here the General looked humorous.)

Here Secretary Fish came in, and your correspondent withdrew with a firm conviction that the President can talk when he wants to, and that he has an enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of almost all subjects. He goes to St. Louis on the 8th, to be gone two weeks, leaving Mrs. Grant here.

Earthworks—Napoleon's Idea of a "Long War."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

If reports from the Prussian seat of war are true, the American system of temporary earthworks will form a large element in the campaign. Says a telegram: "The territory of the Rhine provinces is being covered with improvised works of this description. The land from Coblentz to Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion already." This lesson was taught to Europe by the American war. Had Austria thrown up temporary earth defenses she might have long resisted the advance of Prussia, and perhaps have saved herself from a defeat so overwhelming as that of Sadowa. But with an honorable, though mistaken, self-confidence in her power to meet Prussia in the open field with even numbers, she spurned this precaution, and suffered for it. That Count Von Moltke should now have adopted a policy of attack and defense, which, if slower is much safer and surer than the old riskful one, is an evidence of his quickness to appropriate new improvements in the art of which he has been so close a student. If Prussia chose to remain wholly on the defensive, making of all her assailable points one vast connected system of earthworks, it is not easy to see how France could whip her. Over and over again the Confederates with far smaller forces than ours repelled our most determined attacks, because they were protected by earth barriers thrown up, perhaps, in a single night. It was the earthworks, manned by a thin line of troops equally brave with the masses which assaulted them, that checked Grant in his protracted flank march upon Richmond; and it was only when the defenders had been killed off or worn down to comparatively a few thousand men that the immense Union army was able to burst through their lines and take the Confederate capital. The Prussians being not less brave than the French, and having forces equally large, and well supplied with ammunition, provisions and all means of sustaining a seige, we may infer from the experiences of our war that they are invincible on the defensive. Were Prussia and her allies intending merely to hold what they now have, risking nothing on the issue of great battles unless forced upon them, they would obviously put France at a disadvantage which she had probably not counted on. Being the challenging and assailing party, she must move on the enemy's works. She cannot, without a loss of prestige, content herself with fortifying as the Germans are, and keeping on the defensive too, limiting her only aggressions to those of her powerful navy on the North Sea and Baltic ports. A war so cautiously and timidly conducted on the part of France would not satisfy that high spirited, impulsive nation. Such inaction would endanger the Napoleonic dynasty, not merely among the people, but in the ranks of the army itself. It would be war with all its expenses, and all its losses of life by the slow picking off of troops, with little of its excitement and glory. Should Prussia have resolved upon the plan of wearing out the enthusiasm and patience of her mighty antagonist, who will say that her scheme is not a wise one? But it is not likely that a proud and essentially military nation like Prussia will be content to play so poor-spirited, if judicious a game in the war. It may be expected that she will not avoid stand-up fights with the French—that, in fact, she will seek them—at times and places where a preponderance of forces, which every sagacious commander seeks to have with him at the critical moment, gives her a reasonable assurance of victory. But in attack, as well as defense, temporary earthworks will be an all-important adjunct. In case of reverse, the Germans can fall back upon them, and thus prevent the issue of the battle from being as decisive as was that of Solferino or Sadowa. Napoleon, we presume, was apprised of this change of tactics in favor of the earthworks system by Prussia, when he issued his address to the army, declaring that the war would be "long and hardly contested." Assuredly it will be, if the Germans desire to make it so. As a matter of course, the French will have to adopt a similar system for their own protection and safety. Otherwise they will be continually exposed to the fire of the terrible needle guns from behind the advancing earthworks of the Germans. It is not improbable that in this war, as in our rebellion, both armies will always be burrowing toward each other's positions, and that a considerable proportion of the losses will be inflicted by sharp-shooters on both sides. This tiresome business will be varied now and then by desperate attacks upon each other's intrenchments. Occasionally there will be great battles arising from bold invasions, where armies will have to be met in the grapple of death; but defeat, even in such cases, as we have already said, will not necessarily be fatal if the beaten forces have their lines of earthworks to fall back upon. The determination of Prussia, if correctly reported, to introduce this—which we may fairly call the American—system of military operations, renders it extremely problematical whether either of the nations will gain an undisputed mastery in the conflict, while it increases the chances of the friendly interposition of the allied neutral powers after the combatants have become wearied with mutual slaughter.

The End Not Yet.

[From the Herald.]

In spite of the moral advantages which Prussia has won, it is not yet safe to conclude that she must come out of this struggle victorious. France is not yet defeated. In the enemy's country Prussia may find it very difficult to follow up her successes. The French army still occupies a splendid position, and it is not at all impossible that in the general engagement, which cannot much longer be delayed, the tide of battle may be turned, the French eagles carrying death and ruin into the very heart of Germany. If, however, Prussia should again and again repeat her triumphs the position of Napoleon becomes serious indeed. To him more than to any monarch in Europe success is a necessity. It is his life. His successes as the ally of Great Britain in the Crimean war did much to establish his position. His successes at Magenta and Solferino revived a waning popularity. Success now will establish his dynasty. But defeat will be his ruin and the ruin of his house. It is possible that timely action in the direction of re-establishing the republic may save him; but it is not certain. If Prussia enters Paris in triumph a congress of kings will depose the *parvenu*, and France will consent to the restoration of the house of Orleans. On the next great battle hangs the fate of dynasties and empires.

The Great Battle.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

If the truth were told we have no doubt that even the warmest friends of Prussia expected the campaign to open with a French victory. Napoleon had every advantage for taking the initiative. He had chosen his own time for beginning the war, and, though both parties have long been preparing for the inevitable conflict, yet when the shock came the other day, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, Prussia was certainly taken by surprise. It appears to have been the purpose of the Emperor to hurl an enormous army upon the frontier before his adversary could get ready to meet it; but Prussia, who had surprised Europe by her promptness in 1866, surprised every one again by the celerity of her movements in the face of this threatened invasion, and before Napoleon could reach the line of the Saar every mile of the boundary bristled with bayonets and frowned with batteries. The question of an advance now became a problem of no small difficulty. There were but three or four routes on which an invasion was practicable. The French may be said to have held a line describing roughly two sides of a square. The north side ran from Metz to the Rhine; the east side followed the course of the river through Strasburg to Belfort; the angle of the two sides was near Weissenburg. If the French army moved by its left wing, down the valley of the Moselle, it must cross the whole breadth of Rhenish Prussia before it reached the Rhine, fighting all the way with a powerful adversary who had the protection of an elaborate system of earthworks. It must reduce Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein before it could get across the Rhine, and it would then be connected with its base by a long, thin line of communication, liable every day to be broken. The route by the railway through Saarbruck and either Mayence or Manheim presented the same difficulties, except that the line would be shorter; but then the fortress of Saarlouis must first be masked or reduced. A movement from the right wing was the remaining course. This part of the army occupying the broad and beautiful valley which lies between the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine, was under the command of the Emperor's greatest Marshal, and embraced the flower of his troops. If he had thrown them across the river, either at Strasburg or some point between that place and Rastadt, and so moved upon Stuttgardt, he would have had a strongly fortified place to reduce before he could cross, and then the difficult march through the defiles of the Black Forest would lie before him. A movement forward through Hagenau and Weissenburg led him upon Landau and Manheim, and involved the masking of Rastadt; but it was in many respects the best, and exposed the interior of France less than any other, since to a Prussian force invading from the Baden side, the Vosges formed a natural barrier which a comparatively small army could defend.

Whether this movement of MacMahon's was to be the main attack or only a diversion on a large scale is doubtful. The indications are that the principal advance was to be by way of Saarbruck, while the left wing moved across the Lauter and pushed forward to Landau. Thus the two halves of the army would be operating on converging lines. The Prussians adopted a strategy almost identical with the French, but, with the same boldness which resulted for them so fortunately at Sadowa, they allowed their two converging armies to disregard any connection with each other, and moved up at once to attack the French at the two points upon which the Emperor had apparently designed to make the attack himself. The first movement was a Prussian raid upon the railway by which MacMahon communicated with the French center and left. The next was the affair at Saarbruck last Tuesday, when General Frossard seized the railway connecting the forces of the Crown Prince with the Prussian center and right. That no attempt had been made to defend this line, and no anxiety was manifested to recover it, showed that the Crown Prince was confident in his own strength to conduct an independent campaign. Marshal MacMahon, meanwhile, had moved down from Strasbourg, and established his headquarters at Hagenau, while two of his divisions occupied the fortified town of Weissenburg, situated directly on the frontier, at the foot of the east spur of the Vosges. As he was reinforced during the recent battle by portions of Canrobert's corps from so far back as Chalons, it is probable that the troops had already been ordered to join him in view of an immediate advance.

Thus at the beginning of the great battle which raged from Thursday until Saturday night, we find MacMahon with a powerful corps of picked men at the angle of the two lines which formed the French position, threatening two avenues of approach to Germany, and covering the whole valley in his rear. On Thursday, the Crown Prince, with portions of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps, and a corps of Bavarians, fell upon MacMahon's front, carried Weissenburg by assault, carried the heights of Geisburg in the rear, drove in the two advanced divisions, and moved several miles into the French lines, tearing up the road in the direction of Hagenau, and compelling MacMahon to move hurriedly to the left and concentrate in the neighborhood of Bitche. By this brilliant operation the angle of the French lines was driven in, and not only was MacMahon's position turned, but the Crown Prince threatened to take the whole French right and center in flank and rear and roll them up. Both parties during the night concentrated for a decisive battle. MacMahon drew five divisions from General De Failly's Fifth Corps at Bitche, and the next morning, with a force reported by the French at 150,000, made a furious attack at Worth, a little village a few miles northwest of Hagenau. The battle lasted until nightfall, was resumed on Saturday, and ended late in the afternoon with a complete Prussian victory. Four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, six of the famous mitrailleuses and two standards were among their captures, and Sunday beheld the greatest of the French Marshals in full retreat across the Vosges, striving to recover his connection with the main body of the army, and at the same time to cover the important city of Nancy.

Simultaneously with MacMahon's attack at Worth, on Friday morning, Gen. Frossard attempted a forward movement from Saarbruck with the Second Corps, but was at once assailed by a portion of the Prussian center, under Steinmetz, and after a sharp engagement, with heavy losses on both sides, was defeated almost as signally as his comrade on the right. Thus, with the right wing turned and cut off, the center driven in and the rear in imminent danger of attack the entire French army was, and perhaps is, in a most critical situation. For two days MacMahon was entirely unable to communicate with headquarters. The Emperor had no choice but to fall back, and swing his line around toward Nancy, so that it is now, supposing this maneuver to have been successfully executed, nearly perpendicular to its former position. The Prussians on their part are pressing forward. Their right has moved from Treves toward Saarbruck, and is close up with the center, ready for a movement southward along the western slope of the Vosges to intercept MacMahon, while the Crown Prince is still in the beaten Frenchman's rear, and the troops of Baden are pouring across the river into the valley from which MacMahon has just been driven.

In this moment of danger the Emperor's conduct inspires the respect of even his enemies. He acknowledges the full measure of the disaster, and appeals to the patriotism of France to save the country. Despite the excitement and disorder which are reported at the capital, we believe France will answer him with enthusiasm.

The Prussian Victory.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The whole face of the campaign is changed. The French have sustained a defeat so overwhelming that we very much question whether it will be possible for the Emperor and his Generals to retrieve it. Napoleon, instead of occupying an offensive position, has now all his work to do to defend Paris. He acknowledges in a dispatch to his Ministers that his communications with Marshal McMahon have been interrupted—a fact which in itself reveals the magnitude of the disaster which has overtaken the French forces. The dispatch from our special correspondent throws additional light on the great event now made known to us. When we read the general dispatches, the first question that arises in the mind is, what has become of the French forces which were pushed into Saarbrucken from St. Avold and Forbach? A clean sweep seems to have been made of them all. "I am going to place myself in the center of the position," Napoleon telegraphs to Paris. The truth is he can scarcely be said to have a center to boast of. The entire army is driven back to Metz. The position at Saarbrucken is lost—on that line, indeed, everything is lost. The Prussians caught MacMahon in one place, and Frossard in another, and utterly crushed them both. The loss must be tremendous. France has never received such a blow since Waterloo. All Europe must be convulsed by such an event.

The Prussian headquarters are now at Kaiserlautern, a point from which a grand advance on Metz from one side, and on Strasburg from the other, may easily be made. Marshal McMahon is at Saverne, between Hagenau and Saarburg. He will, perhaps, attempt to defend Strasburg, which is at present in great jeopardy, or he may endeavor to get back to the main army. The French front may now be traced in a line from Metz to Nancy. This brief description will enable the reader to trace the various forces on the map—but it conveys no idea of the magnitude of the victory won by the Prussian forces.

It is evident that two actions were fought on the 6th. A division of the Prussian army, under General Von Goeben, advanced upon Saarbruck, and encountered the French under General Frossard. The engagement appears to have lasted four hours, and to have ended in a complete rout of the French. Gen. Frossard himself is said, in one dispatch, to be in Paris—in which case he run hard. The second battle took place on the same day at or near Hagenau, the Prussians being under the Crown Prince. The French were commanded by Gen. MacMahon. There, also, a disastrous defeat befell the Imperial forces. MacMahon's corps was all but annihilated, and no dispatches have been received from him. The loss of men must have been terrific, for both sides evidently fought gallantly. The plan of the Prussian attack appears to have been absolutely irresistible.

How it was that this concerted movement of the Prussian army could have caught the French at such a disadvantage has yet to be explained. The whole campaign has evidently been a gigantic blunder on Napoleon's part. If he can save his capital it will be as much as lies within his power. Paris is in a tumult of apprehension and excitement. The Ministers frankly tell the people that they are in danger. They talk no more of advancing to Berlin. Their cry is "Help us to save the country." Paris is declared to be in a state of siege, and hurried attempts are being made to secure it against the approach of the enemy. "A serious effort is necessary," proclaim the agitated Ministers. The reverse must have fallen like a thunderbolt on the French people, and it is probably only the beginning of vast misfortunes in store for them. At any rate, the Prussians have a position which menaces the safety of the Empire, and the troops, flushed with victory, would obey with eagerness the order to march on Paris.

The moment has come for the friends of France in Europe, if she has any, to declare themselves. Without allies it is as clear as the sun at noonday that France must be finally, hopelessly defeated. Napoleon wished to beat Prussia "single-handed." He cannot do it. Unless the troops of other Powers come to his assistance, he cannot save France. Accordingly, the intelligence transmitted to us from our own correspondent at Paris is of the highest moment. It states that Italy has dispatched an army to the relief of Napoleon, and that Austria will at once follow the example. It is quite possible that Napoleon had an understanding before the campaign with Italy and Austria, but wished to do without their assistance if possible. We stated on the authority of our correspondent at Paris, some time ago, that Austria had made a treaty with France. Now is the time for her interference. France is in a dire extremity, and nothing but help from the outside can bring her through it. The series of battles fought on Friday and Saturday will henceforth rank among the most memorable in the annals of history.

Bearing of the War upon American Securities.

[From the New York Bulletin, August 8th.]

The fact that about $1,300,000,000 of our securities, of one class or another, are held by European investors renders us peculiarly exposed to violent derangements in our foreign exchanges from the existence of a war in Europe. It is a gratifying fact that the first effects of the war have been attended with much less derangement than might have been expected. There was at first a very evident desire on the part of the dealers and speculative holders of five-twenties in Germany to realize, the first impulse in panic always being to turn securities into money; and as the Frankfort and London markets at first declined more rapidly than our own, some sales were made through the cable on this market, while the bonds held here by bankers on European account were also very generally sold. The amount thus placed upon the home market is estimated at about $5,000,000; and this supply sufficed to so completely depress the gold value of bonds here below that in the foreign markets that it has been found impossible, for the last three weeks, to transfer bonds from the European markets to New York. At present the London market ranges above that of New York, and the foreign bankers here are the principal buyers of Five-Twenties. This course of affairs at a very critical juncture is very gratifying and has produced a partial recovery of confidence on the home market for securities of all classes.

These, however, are but the first effects. The really important question is—whether we can count upon a continuance of this comparative immunity from financial disturbance under any course that the war may take. It would seem safe to assume that, in the event of the war being confined to Prussia and France, and being therefore of brief duration, we have nothing serious to apprehend in the way of derangement of our exchanges. It might, even in that case, prove that from our inability to send out the usual amount of securities we should have to materially increase our exports of specie; but as the present amount of gold in the country is materially in excess of the average of late years, there would probably be no inconvenience from this cause beyond a moderate advance in the gold premium, with a corresponding rise in the prices of commodities and a subsequent reaction. This result would, of course, be very undesirable; but its effects would be trifling compared with a panic in our foreign trade.

If, however, the war should spread so as to embrace the other leading powers of Europe, a very different case is presented. The period of hostilities would, in that case, be lengthened, and every money market in Europe would be thrown into a state of chronic panic. Each Government would become a large borrower, and the new loans would have to be marketed at such prices as would insure their acceptance. In that event American securities would naturally decline through the competition of new loans, the extent of decline being governed chiefly by the extent of the new supply of securities. Beyond the decline resulting from this cause, the general depression of business, the prevailing suffering and the pressure of war taxes would necessitate many foreign holders to realize upon their bonds; which, again, would depress prices. What would be the effect of this course of things upon our own market? Could we take any considerable amount of our bonds from Europe? Perhaps the best answer to this question is, that, in late years, our people have found it necessary to re-market in Europe nearly all the new loans they have taken, and that we have not the means of paying for any considerable amount of securities that might be returned. Although our crops might be abundant, yet there would be no corresponding advantage to our exports; for while our food products, being necessary to the combatants, might realize high prices, yet that very advance, by putting up prices at home, would be detrimental to domestic industry, while the products less necessary to Europe and the foreign consumption of which would be curtailed through the war would realize less, and the aggregate gold value of our exports would consequently be diminished. It is clear, therefore, that we have no means for the purchase of any important amount of securities in Europe. In the contingency of the war becoming general and protracted, therefore, it would seem that United States securities must decline in gold value correspondingly with the fall in the foreign markets. What their currency value may be must depend upon the course of the gold premium. Five-twenties, at their present price, are much below their average value as compared with other investments; and it is to be presumed that, except in the event of a general fall in home securities, the intrinsic merits of United States bonds would keep up their quotations. It therefore seems reasonable to assume, as a rule, any decline in European quotations would be followed by a rise in gold rather than a decline in bonds. There are, however, contingencies, only too possible, which might involve a failure of this rule. It must be remembered that, for several years past, we have sent to Europe from seventy-five to one hundred millions of securities, and that these shipments have been necessary in order to settle an adverse balance of exchanges. This source of remittance now fails us; and with no corresponding increase in the value of our exports of produce, one or two things must occur. Either we must correspondingly reduce our imports or proportionally increase our exports of specie; or, as a third alternative, we must do both. The timely adjustment of this irregularity in our exchanges is a very delicate process, and is too obviously attended with danger of wild fluctuations in the gold premium and of panic and failures in the foreign trade, results which of course would be attended with more or less panicky decline in all kinds of securities.

From a survey of the situation, therefore, it behooves all parties to wait cautiously for the development of results, taking care to avoid all unnecessary commitments.

Garibaldi for Prussia.

A letter from Florence, in the *Independance Belge* of the 25th ultimo, mentions a rumor that Garibaldi has offered the Prussians the support of an Italian volunteer legion, of which he would have the command. The writer scarcely believes the story, but there is no doubt, he says, that unless France very speedily withdraws the army of occupation from Rome, we shall see a repetition of the attempt of 1867 under circumstances much more favorable to its success. The *Independance* correspondent fully believes that negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of Rome. It has been remarked that Count Vimercati, who was always the confidential agent employed between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, has just arrived at Florence. He is reported to have brought with him the autograph letter from the Emperor to the King, and people will persist in believing that the communication refers to Rome. One thing is certain, (the writer adds,) France is risking a great deal in the way of displeasing the Italian people if she does not embrace the present opportunity to leave Rome. It seems a suggestion has been made that the Romans should be invited to determine by a *plebiscitum* whether they will keep the Pope or exchange his Holiness for King Victor Emanuel.

[For Later War News See Second Page.]

PENELOPE.

(SIMPSON'S BAR, 1858.)

So you've kem 'yer agen,
And one answer won't do?
Well, of all the derned men
That I've struck, it is you.
O Sal! 'yer's that derned fool from Simpson's cavortin' round 'yer in the dew.

Kem in, ef you will
Thar—quit! Take a cheer.
Not that; you can't fill
Them thar cushings this year—
For that cheer was my old man's, Joe Simpson, and they don't make such men about 'yer.

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree.
Thar's his gun on the rack—
Jest you heft it and see.
And you come a courtin' his widder. Lord! where can that critter, Sal, be!

You'd fill my Jack's place?
And a man of your size—
With no baird to his face,
Nor a scar to his eyes—
And nary—— Sho! thar! I was foolin—I was, Joe, for sartin—don't rise.

Sit down. Law! why, sho!
I'm as weak as a gal.
Sal! don't you go, Joe,
Or I'll faint—sure, I shall.
Sit down—*anywhere*, where you like, Joe—in that cheer if you choose—Lord, where's Sal!

—F. BRET HARTE, in *Overland Monthly*.

STATE NEWS.

The *Press* calls the public baths "floating missionaries."

New potatoes are quoted at thirty cents a bushel in Danville.

Preparations are being made to hold a County Fair in Montour, this fall.

A young man named Castlin, of Charleston, Tioga county, died suddenly last week from drinking ice water.

A cow belonging to Dr. Hale, of Bellefonte, was bitten by a poisonous snake the other day, while in the pasture field, and died soon afterwards.

William Pfiel, an ingenious mechanic of Erie, is getting up a breech-loading rifle, something after the plan of the Prussian needle gun, and expects to succeed.

During July the police of Philadelphia made 3,089 arrests.

On Tuesday of last week, says the Wayne county *Herald*, Mr. John Huggans, of Beaverkill, Sullivan county, left his house and proceeded to set fire to his fallow. He had not long been absent when he was appalled by the frightful, unearthly screams of his little daughter, who, unknown to him, had followed her father from the house. He immediately started in the direction of the sounds, and soon met a scene which beggars all description. He found her completely enveloped in flames. He attempted to tear her clothes from her person, but the flames continued defiantly to burn until her clothes dropped in a burning mass from her body. Mr Huggans then seized the little naked sufferer and started towards the house, when she cried, "Oh, put me down, I shall burn up." He did so, and she kept pace with him to the house, where she expired in the greatest agony. Mr. H. had his hands so badly burned that it is feared he will be a cripple.

Philadelphia, says the *Sunday Mercury*, with a population of about one million, has the meanest postoffice, the shabbiest county buildings and the worst thoroughfares of any city in the Union. The reason for all this, it says, is that it has weaker Congressmen, the most stupid councilmen and the most corrupt legislators nominated and elected to office of any city in the Union; that the citizens are subjected to heavier taxation and receive less for their comfort and convenience in return than any other people.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in Lancaster. The programme of exercises is varied and interesting, embracing a number of very important subjects for discussion and deliberation. It is expected that the convention will eclipse all its predecessors in numbers and general excellence. Excursion tickets will be issued by the different railroads in the State, which will afford all teachers an opportunity to attend at greatly reduced rates from the regular rates. The court house, in which the Association will meet, has just been repaired, frescoed and refitted, rendering it both attractive and comfortable.

A four year old son of Granville Powell, of Titusville, was drowned in Oil Creek on Monday.

During the month of July there arrived at Philadelphia 2,685 coastwise and 80 foreign vessels.

There are six colored preachers in Montrose.

The Iron Boilers' and Puddlers' National Union commenced its annual session in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg Tuesday morning.

A little daughter of Mr. Huberts, of Butler county, fell into a well on Friday last, and was drowned.

Susan Maguire was found dead in her house in Harrisburg on Tuesday. She was seventy-five years old.

The Williamsport *Sun and Democrat* makes the astonishing announcement of two children (twin boys), of Mrs. and Mr. Samuel Barto, of Nippenose township, in Lycoming county, only four months old, that talk plainly. Remarkable babies.

Since the announcement of the existence in York county of a deposit of iron ore whence steel could be made directly, much interest has been felt in the operations of the company organized to test this. W. W. Weikes, president of the company, reports that the pig metal with the ore was put in the puddling furnaces, and the latter being new, and not having the right kind of cinders, it was not expected that the results of the first heat would be satisfactory. But, contrary to expectations, the ball, when put under the hammer, indicated that the operation was a success. The bloom was reheated and rolled into bar steel of a good quality.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The People Should Demand a Convention.

Legislation Should be Restricted to General Laws.

Letter from A. K. McClure.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The necessity for a fundamental reform in our system of legislation is appreciated and admitted by all. The press, without distinction of party, has been outspoken for some years past, against the marked decline in the integrity, capacity and fidelity of our lawmakers. A great State, second to none in all the elements of substantial prosperity, is now the prey of the most reckless legislation known in the country.

In vain have party organs appealed for the presentation of honest and competent nominees. Each year the tide of corruption seems to grow in magnitude, until now, as a rule, to be a legislator is to accept the distrust of the better class of citizens.

The controlling power of our Legislature has become the mere instrument of private speculations and public wrongs. General laws, however, earnestly desired by the people, are subordinated to private bills; and the offices in the gift of the General Assembly are ghastly running sores of venality and shame. They are, in most instances, filled without any deference to the popular will, and with as little regard to ability and fitness. The people have ceased to expect their petitions to influence legislation, and citizens of repute no longer appear before the committees to secure intelligent and honest action. Professional lobbyists confessedly control the Legislature from its organization to the routine details of passing or defeating bills, and they are sufficiently potent to prevent all enactments which do not pay onerous tribute to organized corruption. Corporations, and even individuals, engaged in legitimate business which may be effected by legislation, are compelled to employ acknowledged lobbyists to protect them from the insatiate legislative appetite for spoils.

Every means, short of a fundamental limitation of the powers of the Legislature, have been tried ineffectually to redeem our State from the stain and the peril of corrupt enactments; and all intelligent and honest men now confess that the only remedy for this hideous and growing cancer upon the body politic is in a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The people must go to the root of the evil if they would effect a radical cure.

The reforms most needed, which can be attained only by a convention, are:

First. The increase of the number of legislators to, say one hundred Senators and five hundred Assemblymen. The cost of such bodies meeting annually under proper constitutional regulations would not exceed the cost of our present Legislatures. In all States where there are legislative bodies, corruption has never gained the ascendancy. Most of the New England States forcibly illustrate this fact.

Second. Legislative powers should be restricted to general laws. All private remedies should be in the courts, and all appropriations by private bills prohibited.

Third. All bills should be required to pass by a majority of all the members elected to the respective houses and on a call of the yeas and nays.

Fourth. All bills and all amendments thereto should be printed and on file before a final vote could be had on them.

Fifth. All increased appropriations for ordinary expenditures should require a two-thirds vote in each branch; and all bills authorizing the creation of State debts (except to defend in war, repel invasion, or suppress insurrection), with the bills creating the revenue to liquidate such debts, should require the sanction of a popular vote.

Sixth. The sessions of the Legislature should be limited to sixty days, and the salaries of all officers fixed by the Constitution. Fully thirty-nine out of every forty bills passed by our late Legislatures have been private bills. Sixty days would be ample time for the consideration of all public measures.

Seventh. All Legislators elect should be required in qualifying as members, to swear or affirm that they have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything of value to influence votes to elect them; and that they have not received, and will not receive, anything of value in consideration of any official act.

Eighth. The State Treasurer should be elected by the people for a term of years, and the public funds placed beyond the reach of private speculation.

There are other questions of reform deemed vital by many people, which should be considered and passed upon. The proposition to declare railroads public highways under just regulations; to prohibit the issue of fictitious stocks and bonds by corporations; the increase of our Supreme Judges, and the proper limitation of the now onerous and often inappropriate duties; the creation of sufficient constitutional judicial tribunals to meet the demands of justice, and thus protect all courts from the caprice or prejudice of the Legislature; the claim of minorities to just representation by cumulative voting, and many other measures of moment unite in making the demand imperative for a revision of our Constitution.

I respectfully submit, through your columns, to the people of the State, the following bill to be presented to the next Legislature for its consideration:

An Act to Provide for a Revision of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall, on the second Tuesday of June next, vote at the usual places for holding general elections, written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, ballots labeled "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention," and the votes so cast shall be received by the election officers in a separate box, and computed and returned in like manner as the vote for Governor is now required to be computed and returned by law.

Section 2. The qualified electors shall, at the same election, choose thirty delegates at large to the proposed Convention for the Revision of the Constitution, by general ticket; but each voter shall vote but fifteen ballots for said delegates at large, and said fifteen ballots may be cast all for one candidate, or divided among different candidates, in such proportion as each voter may prefer.

Section 3. Representative Delegates to said proposed Convention shall be elected by the several counties of this State, and by the several Senatorial Districts of the city of Philadelphia. Each county shall elect at least one Representative Delegate, and counties having a population in excess of thirty thousand, and the several Senatorial Districts of the city of Philadelphia shall each elect one Representative Delegate for every thirty thousand population contained therein, and also one Delegate for any fraction exceeding fifteen thousand population; the United States census of 1870 to be the basis for adjusting the number of Delegates each county and Senatorial District in the city of Philadelphia shall be entitled to. And the Governor of the State shall make official proclamation of the apportionment of Representative Delegates, in accordance with the official provisions of this act, and the census of 1870, within ten days after the passage of this act; and in said counties and Senatorial Districts where more than one delegate is to be chosen, the voters thereof may cast their ballots respectively all for one of the candidates, or divide their votes among the several candidates, as the electors may prefer; but no elector shall cast more votes than the number of Delegates to be elected in his county or district; and the votes cast for Representative Delegates shall be computed and returned in like manner as the votes for the members of the Assembly are now by law required to be computed and returned.

Section 4. On or before the second Tuesday of July next the Governor shall make proclamation of the vote for and against a convention, and if a majority shall be for a convention the Delegates elected, as before provided, shall meet in Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of September next, at noon, to revise the Constitution of the State for the consideration of the people thereof. On the day of meeting the Governor shall transmit the returns for members to the body, and said body shall be the sole judge of the qualification of its members.

Section 5. Said Convention shall have power to select such subordinate officers as its members may deem necessary, and to make and enforce rules, &c., with like power as is now conferred upon the House of Representatives. The compensation of said members shall be —— dollars per day, and mileage as now paid to members of the Legislature; but no additional compensation whatever shall be paid to members of said Convention; and said Convention shall adjourn *sine die* on or before the first day of April, 1871. Upon the adjournment of said Convention the Governor shall cause the amendments proposed by said body to be promptly published in at least one paper in each county in the State, for at least six weeks, for the information of the people; and on the second Tuesday of June thereafter, the qualified voters of the State shall vote at the usual places for holding general elections, for or against the various amendments proposed. The vote so cast shall be computed and returned as the vote for Governor is now required to be computed and returned by law; and on the fourth day of July following, the Governor shall make proclamation of the votes cast for and against said proposed amendments; and such amendments as shall have been ratified, will, upon such proclamation, become incorporated with, and part of, the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. The special elections herein provided for shall be governed by the same laws as are applicable to the general elections of this Commonwealth.

Section 6. If the majority of the votes cast at the election on the second Tuesday of June next shall be against a convention, then the election of delegates, as hereinbefore provided, shall be void and of no effect.

It will be seen that the bill provides for *special* elections to decide on calling a convention, and to ratify or reject the amendments. It will be urged by every enemy of reform that special elections are a tax alike upon the time and means of the people. All professional lobbyists, all Treasury rings, all present and prescriptive Legislators who hope to profit by official prostitution, and all who expect to gain offices by debauching the Legislature—which they could not procure from the people—will find abundant plausible pretexts for opposing prompt reform; but the people should assert their majesty and demand that the questions of constitutional reform be passed upon without embarrassment from political struggles and complications.

The system of cumulative voting has already been formally demanded by the brave Republicans of the minority counties, who have battled steadfastly against the overwhelming odds, and who have been bartered in Washington like sheep in the shambles. Their claim in behalf of minorities appeals to every consideration of justice in a popular government, and it will command the approval of a very large majority of the people of the State.

By electing thirty delegates at large, and limiting each voter to fifteen ballots, both parties have an invitation to select their ablest men; which they cannot disregard; and by cumulative voting in the several counties and districts both parties must be fairly represented, and bad nominations could not be forced upon the people by the party lash.

Let the friends of constitutional reform organize promptly for action. You will be met at every step by the quibbles of the cowardly, and the open hostility of the shamelessly venal. Your enemies will be tireless, and their means will be neither few nor feeble. Unless they are met by the united energies of the people, they will defeat any measure designed to limit their channels of peculation.

Vote for no man for the Legislature, however nominated, who will not pledge himself to favor a convention; and vote for no man, however nominated or however pledged, whose tried integrity is not an ample guarantee of his fidelity as a representative. Such action on the part of the people will give us a convention, and a convention is the last hope of reform.

A. K. MCCLURE.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1870.

AFTER all it does seem to be doubtful whether Mr. Frelinghuysen will go to England. It is said that his real difficulty is, that the President and Mr. Fish cannot make up their minds to trust him with any important propositions or negotiations about the Alabama claims.

COTTON SPINNING IN RUSSIA.

An Industry Employing 767 Manufactories and 150,000 operatives, with the Most Magnificent Factory Buildings in the World—Some Interesting Facts.

"Russia bids fair to become in time one of the greatest cotton manufacturing countries of the world," is the surprising announcement made in a Frankfort letter to the Chicago *Republican*.

This is a direct result of our war, during which the Russian spinners began to manufacture Bokhara, Persian and Indian cotton, which they now use for cheap stuffs in preference to any other. This industry now employs 180,000 working people and its products amount to 150,800,000 rubles ($120,000,000) yearly. It occupies the most magnificent factories for the carrying on of cotton industry which are to be found in the whole world; even the English factories, as regards size and the amount of labor performed, stand behind the Russians.

The buildings alone of the Kranholm Joint Stock Manufactory (near Narva) cost 5,000,000 rubles, contain 1,500 looms, and 161,424 spindles, to which 70,000 more are being added. Four turbines of 3,880 horse-power drive the machinery and 4,300 people are employed. In St. Petersburg there are four such factories, each paying net dividends of 20 to 30 per cent. One "cotton lord" named Chudow owns a spinning factory nearly as large as that at Kranholm, and besides carries on weaving, the manufacture of chintz and cotton velvet, dyeing, and bleaching, employing in all 35,000 people. Morosow, another "cotton lord," has factories annually producing goods worth 6,828,000 rubles, furnishes gratuitous medical services for his sick employees, and builds them hospitals and schools. Of the seventy-two cotton manufactories represented in the National Industrial Exhibition of St. Petersburg, there are twenty-eight which produce yearly stuffs to the value of from one to seven million of rubles, and these employ 48,000 more hands than they did five years ago. This great industry has its chief seat in the central provinces of the empire—in the Baltic provinces to the north, the provinces of Kalongo and Rissan to the south, and Moscow, Vladimir and Iver in the center, though Finland does a large share, and the productions of the Finnish looms are said to take precedence of those of the Russian manufactories, so far as taste and quality are concerned. It is a fact worthy of note that Russia begins to be enumerated among the cotton-producing countries. There are some very good specimens of cotton which has been cultivated in Caucasia on view at the exhibition at St. Petersburg. The climate of Caucasia is quite well qualified for the cultivation of this plant, especially those districts lying between the Kur and the Aras, which, in this respect, are all that could be wished. Up to the present time, however, only the initial efforts have been made for the cultivation of cotton, so that as yet no very sanguine expectations can be indulged in, especially as the plantations already laid out are only a few years old. Every possible care is given to the development of the cotton cultivation in these trans-Caucasian regions, but there are many who, from the known qualities of the Russians, still doubt of their final success.

But even though Russia should fail to have a reliable cotton supply from Caucasia, she can make sure of an almost inexhaustible supply from Central Asia. Concerning these cotton-growing regions, the *Russian Invalide* recently contained the following information: In the neighborhood of Tashkend and Khojend, American cotton grows and comes to maturity; still the cultivation of this plant, as being somewhat new, has reached no particular result. The cotton of Bokhara, which, by careful cultivation and cleansing, approaches some sorts of American, is better than that of Tashkend or Khojend. The cultivation of cotton is also much developed in Khokan, and it is distinguished for its proportionally high quality. The poorest sorts grow in the province of Tshemkend. The greatest harvest of cotton is usually procured in Bokhara, the smallest in the southern districts of Turkestan. The imperfection of the means of cleansing takes from the Bokhara cotton a great part of its value. Russia receives raw cotton almost exclusively from Turkestan, Khokan, Khiva, and Bokhara, a great part of which again returns to Central Asia as cotton fabrics. The importation of cotton has increased nine fold within the last eleven years, which shows the necessity of the Bokhara cotton to the Russian manufacturers. During the last six years especially, the importation has increased to a very great extent. The quality of cotton annually produced in Central Asia amounts to more than five millions of poods, (a pood equals 36 pounds averdupois,) of which two millions come from Bokhara, 500,000 from Khiva, 300,000 from Khokan, and 500,000 from the country along the Amu-Darja.

THE SILVER SPRAY EXPLOSION.

The Account Given by an Officer of the Boat.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of the Silver Spray disaster, as related by Joseph Legler, steward of the boat. He said he was awakened by an apparent crushing against a snag, not having heard the explosion at all, which the people on the shore said was louder than any of the artillery they heard during the war—"I looked out for the roof and was surprised to see it gone, over my room and almost everywhere else. I called out for help to lift me to some higher place. Clay, the steersman, passing by, said: 'Oh, no, she's only blowed up!' I then saw what was the matter. The cabin was collapsed—all the central portion was gone, and the sides had almost touched each other. It was the middle boiler that exploded. By this time I began to see the scalded. Edward Long, my nephew, the bar-keeper, first came in sight; he was nearly naked, and was wild from the pain. Then came others, also badly hurt. I at once turned my attention to taking care of them. I got comforts and threw them around them, and got them all on the barge. I made three trips between the barge and boat and by the last time the fire had caught in the boat and began to give us all a new cause of alarm. I could find no buckets, but I sent down some dish baskets to the men below, to enable them to throw water on the fire. We soon saw we could not save the boat, and that our only hope lay in cutting the barge loose, and floating away on it. While we were trying to loose the barge, it caught fire in the middle, and as one of the spars, a derrick, and a heavy portion of the boiler deck had been thrown partly on it, and defied our efforts to push them off, thus tying the barge to the burning boat, it was necessary to take to the water. We all did so, and with the exception of a little colored cook, who was so badly scalded he could not live anyhow, the Chambermaid, Mary Nizette, and a colored woman, called Miss Alice, all got into the water, and nearly all reached the shore. These three are all, I think, that died by the fire.

"I took care of my nephew, Edward, poor fellow, badly scalded as he was, he swam with me until we nearly reached the shore. Then we met a current that carried us away, but he held out until at last we reached the shore. He was horribly scalded I found. We were in the woods, and I took him on my shoulder and started to hunt for a house. My clothing was soon saturated from the blood that came from Ed.'s bare flesh. He suffered terribly, and when the City of Cairo came up I, too, was about exhausted. The officers of that boat could not have treated us more tenderly than they did, if we had been their own children in distress.

"How the accident happened no living man can tell with certainty. I talked with the engineer on the wreck. I asked him who was in charge. He answered, 'I blew her up, but I can no more tell you how it happened than you could, asleep in your berth.' And I believe him, for I know him to be one of the best engineers on the river. If I was to go steamboating to-morrow, I don't know any engineer I would sooner ride over than this man Ashford. The only explanation he could suggest was, that the mud might have clogged a connecting pipe between the boilers, and thus kept out the supply for one boiler. Then, when by some lurch, or other cause, the mud loosened, the water would rush into the empty boiler and produce an explosion.

"My second steward, Wm. Bardey, of Cincinnati, went to bed that night on a cot on deck, against my remonstrance. He was blown into the river and was not seen afterward.

"James Holmes, a colored deck hand, had his wife and her sister, a little girl, aboard. The girl was put into a coal box and floated safely until picked up by the City of Cairo. His wife clung to a spar until she was picked up. Holmes was lost.

"Captain Jordan was at the wheel, and he was blown out of sight, as were also the first clerk, Wirthlin of Newport, the second mate, Taylor, and my second steward.

"The fire did not start immediately, and it is possible that it might have been put out, had we not turned our attention to taking care of the poor sufferers who were screaming around us for help."

THE Maryland Steamboat Company was cruelly deceived the other evening in selling first-class tickets on its steamer from Baltimore to Cambridge, to a party light enough in complexion to be thought "white folks." When morning came they were found to be "only niggers," and in defense against a howl by the local Democratic paper, Edward E. Folger, President of the Company, says: "The whole thing was probably arranged and performed to create trouble, and place the Maryland Steamboat Company in a false position. We provide good and comfortable accommodations for colored people at half the rates charged white persons, but do not permit them—except when the boat is run exclusively for them—to occupy the portion of the boat or the accommodations set apart for the whites."

The *Democrat and Herald* still insists that the "blame" lies on the steamboat company and makes this admission:—

"No one here, that we have heard speak of the matter, blames the colored people for endeavoring to get first-class tickets. It is asserted, indeed, that the accommodations on board the boats for this class of passengers are not what they ought to be—hence they wish for a better place. They publicly declare that they do not seek social equality, but are determined to have their rights under the law.

REAL estate agents, no less than persons having entrusted property to such agents for sale, will be interested in a late decision of the Illinois Supreme Court. An agent in Chicago was to sell fifteen acres of land at a stated price, and did so, paying over the money, less his commissions. The principal afterwards learned that the agent had sold thirteen acres for more than the price for the fifteen, and had pocketed the difference, besides keeping the other two acres for himself. The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the lower court against the agent, declaring:

"It is well settled that an agent employed to sell land cannot himself become the purchaser and he is held to the strictest fairness and integrity, and bound to act in the utmost good faith, so that if he is authorized to sell land at a fixed price, and sells it for a greater price, he must account to his principal for the excess. Merryman vs. David, 31 Ill., 404. This rule is so well established that reference to authority is unnecessary."

A LETTER from Rome, written the day after the test vote on the Infallibility dogma, thus exhibits the state of feeling in regard to the result: "The majority, with the Pope at their head, were persuaded that the opposition would be slight, for at an audience which he gave last Monday to the Archbishop of Paris who declared that the strength of the minority was considerable, His Holiness replied that it would not be more than 12 or 14. So, too, said the unwearied English Coryphens of the majority, 'Things are going on very well; there will not be more than 10 or 12 in opposition;' while another father supposed there might be six. You may then imagine the dismay of the Infallibilists when the numbers were declared 451 Placet, 92 Non-placet, 65 Placet juxta modum, and 90 who abstained from voting, making in round numbers 250 who more or less strongly, directly or indirectly, displayed an indisposition to support the personal Infallibility of the Pope. The astonishment and dismay were great. Cardinal Bilio, said a Bishop whom I know, was quite overcome and seemed to be on the point of fainting, while the minority were exultant, and bore themselves as if they had obtained a great and glorious victory.

EXECUTION OF JOHN REAL.

The Scene at the Tombs—The Rope Cut while the Doomed Man Was Still at His Devotions—A Sad Mistake.

On the 3d of July, 1868, after a series of conflicts between them, citizen John Real shot policeman John Smedick, and, after trial, was sentenced to be hung August 2d, 1869. Various political and legal delays continually postponed the execution, and it did not finally take place until *Friday* last, the 6th inst. During the last fortnight thousands of New York citizens have petitioned Governor Hoffman for a mitigation of the sentence, or at least for respite in his execution, but he insisted that the law should take its course. From the *Sun's* report of the dreadful scene we learn that everything was done with the utmost decorum, very few spectators being admitted into the yard of the Tombs when the execution took place. A few minutes before nine o'clock, the hour fixed, Real calmly and collectedly prepared his neck for the fatal noose, which was put about it in his cell. All being ready, Real kissed the small black crucifix in his hands, and started voluntarily forward. He passed out with a quick, determined step, which gave the priests much ado to keep up with him, and prevented the Deputy Sheriffs from forming in line; indeed Real had to stop a minute to permit the rest of the procession to get up with him. He held an ebony crucifix, with a brass image of the Saviour, in his hands, on which he kept his eyes fixed with a reverent air, his lips moving slightly in prayer as he walked. After a prayer upon the scaffold, the executioner fastened the noose to the rope. Father Duranquet was then, at 9:05, just about to give him the crucifix to kiss, when suddenly, without warning, a dull thud was heard, and Real's body flew up to the height of six or seven feet toward the right, and bounded down more than a foot, the rope sinking deep into his flesh, and the knot slipping like lightning around to the hollow in the back of the neck. The priests just escaped being knocked down, and retired sorrowfully to the corner in the rear.

A look of horror instantly transfixed every countenance; strong men threw their arms before their faces to shut out the horrid sight, and some fairly groaned in terror.

The black cap had not been pulled down over Real's face, and all the agony of a violent death was about to be seen in the contortions of his countenance. It seems that it had been agreed upon that Under Sheriff Stevens should first raise his hand as a signal to draw down the black cap, and afterward should wave his hand for the cutting of the rope. While standing with his hat in one hand and his handkerchief in the other, awaiting the end of the religious ceremonies, a fly happened to light upon his nose, and he unconsciously raised his handkerchief to brush it away. The hangman in the box saw what he took to be the signal, and struck a blow which not only severed the rope, but sank deep into the sleeper below. Mr. Stevens was horrorstruck. He wrung his hands, and went to the reporter's desk, exclaiming, "It was not my fault; it was the fault of that man there," pointing to the executioner.

The expression of the doomed man's face as he went into the air was one which will haunt those who saw it to their dying day. Both eyes and the mouth opened wide, and the features wore a mingled look of intense fear and reproach. When he fell his body turned quickly to the left, his eyes still open and looking apparently at the crowd around him, while the noise of the air gurgling in his throat could be distinctly heard. He then swung slowly to the right; his eyes closed, and then opened twice with difficulty, a film gathering over them, and then shut forever; his hands fell heavily from his breast to his sides, and twitched two or three times and were still; his body raised itself convulsively thrice and then hung limp. He was then slowly lowered to within a foot of the ground, and the front of the cap was pulled over his eyes, in answer to a deprecatory hiss from the spectators.

He hung still for a minute or two, and then his legs came together four or five times. After that he never moved. His death was one of the quickest and easiest of the kind on record; after three seconds he was insensible. At 9:14, exactly seventeen minutes after the rope was cut, his heart ceased to beat, and justice was satisfied.

Limitation of Damage.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where, through negligence, the premises of a person are set on fire, the person chargeable with the negligence may be made to pay the damage to his immediate victim; but if the fire spreads, and the property of other persons become involved, the subsequent sufferers cannot compel the original wrong-doer, whose negligence or malice caused the disaster, to pay the damages. More clearly, the case may be stated thus:—If, through the negligence of A, the house of B is burned down, B may compel A to indemnify him for the damage; but if, from the burning house of B, the flames are carried to the house of C, which is destroyed, C, poor fellow, has no remedy against anybody. He cannot recover from B, because, we suppose, the Supreme Court must have held that A had no malice against the property of C. His injuries being accidental or otherwise, in the first place inflicted upon A, B, whose house was burned down through no default of his own, ought not to be liable for injury to C, and so C must lose everything. This is a curious law, and somewhat different from what the principle has been in case of personal damage.

THE black labor of the South, even more than the white labor of the North, has been brought into competition with the cheap labor of the Chinamen. It is instructive to note how philosophically the negro takes it and what an example of practical wisdom he sets for his fellow-citizens. A correspondent from the line of the new railroad now building from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Meridian, Alabama, where Chinamen are working, says an ancient African told him in answer to the question, "What do most of the hands think about it?" "Oh, well, they don't care how many comes. We can all get work somewhere, if they don't want us here. But they want us. They would not turn one of us off for four of them fellows with the tails swung to their heads. They didn't get them because we couldn't work, but because they couldn't get enough of us."

Again, the New Orleans *Republican* says of the Chinamen working on the Millaudon sugar plantation:

"We had some opportunity to learn what the colored man thinks of his new competitor, and how far they are likely to harmonize together. One man said that the plentifulness of Chinese labor would have the effect of stirring up some of the lazy folks, and make them open their eyes when they found that labor was so plentiful; that they could no longer loaf until the meal barrel was empty and the last fat side gone, and then go to work for some one who was glad to get them.

"Another said no decent colored man need trouble himself about John Chinaman, ''cause you see, boss, dat any man's got a head on his shoulders an's willin' to use de arms an' legs kin allus git work in dis country, case dare alius plenty to do.' One old auntie, who looked as if born in the year one, said the Chinese 'very good people, don't do nuffin to nobody; mind der own bisness.'

"Generally there was no feeling of jealousy among the colored folks in the neighborhood of the Chinese, and the prospect seems to promise success."

That's the true view of the case. There's always plenty to do somewhere in this country for those that will do so.

AMONG the tribes in the Indian Territory the Creeks are of great importance, numbering 12,000, besides 2,500 colored people, all full citizens. One from among them says: "They have a government of their own, hold offices, support schools and furnish annuities. They obtain a livelihood by means of agriculture and stock raising. Their dwellings are chiefly log houses, but many of them are commodious and pleasantly situated. They have two steam and one water mill, and others are soon to be erected. There are sufficient ferries on the rivers for the accommodation of all travel. Their government is modeled after the government of the States, having a constitution and laws, printed both in English and in their native language, and they have regular courts and jury trials. They are considered the most temperate people in the world, and will permit no intoxicating liquors to be brought to their nation. The majority of the people attend religious meetings frequently, and many of them are members of churches. They are making rapid progress in all the arts of civilization. They desire only to be let alone, have the Government fulfill all its stipulations, and pay them their annuities. Neither they nor their true friends wish the different tribes to unite in one government, because such a union would bring together tribes speaking at least four different languages. It would of course be unjust to send to their Legislature only those who speak English, especially as some of the most influential men of each tribe understand little or no English.

FOR years past the fishermen about the shores of Lake Ontario have noticed often that fish apparently in health rose to the surface of the water, floated about in a helpless condition for a few hours and then died. This has been particularly noticed among the herring, a handsome silver-colored fish taken in nets. The true cause of this mortality has not been known or at least has not been publicly announced to our knowledge. The fishermen have charged it to leeches or other parasites fastening themselves upon the scales of the fish and sucking the life blood. A day or two since, Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, gathered some dying herring floating upon Irondequoit Bay and made a careful examination. He found fastened near the gills a worm which had eaten into the vitals and was drawing the blood from the heart of the fish. Under the microscope this was a disgusting looking creature, so made with power to adhere that once fastened upon a fish beneath the gills it could not be shaken off. When this parasite takes hold of an exposed surface the fish dashes himself against a rock or hard substance and tears it off, sometimes taking the scales. These wounds have been mistaken for the real cause of death in the fish. Of course there is no remedy—no way to prevent destruction to fish thus attacked, but it is well enough to be informed as to the real cause of fish mortality.—*Rochester Union.*

A ST. DOMINGO letter, referring to the rejection of the treaty, says while there is great disappointment, "the people are by no means disheartened at the turn things have taken, for they are persuaded that the best interests of the United States will lead to the final incorporation of San Domingo with the Union. President Baez, alluding to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify, in his message to Congress, concluded as follows: 'The measure will nevertheless succeed in the end, for it is a necessity in the progress of humanity, whose unseen agent is Providence itself.' This language of the President fittingly expresses the sentiment prevalent here among all the leading men of the country; and it is believed that upon further inquiry and reflection the Senate of the United States will ere long respond to the wishes of the Dominicans in this matter. Colonel Fabens, who was the bearer to President Baez of the news of the rejection of the treaty, returns in the Tybee to the United States. In his capacity of Minister of the Dominican Republic to Washington, he has full powers to renew negotiations for a treaty of annexation, making all such reasonable modifications of the old treaty as will meet the views of those Senators who are open to conviction."

WHEN Bishop Whitehouse entered the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Chicago, Sunday for the first time since his return from Paris, he was handed a check for $16,000, with which to liquidate the debt of the church. This amount had been raised during his absence.

A little daughter of Mr. Martin, of Somerset, who was sick, was given a small pocket knife to induce her to take her medicine. In the absence of the mother the little girl swallowed the knife, and when asked where it was she replied "just she put it down her throat." The girl is about three and a half years old.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE CRISIS.

From the dispatches received yesterday and contained in our issue of this morning, it is evident that neither the French nor the German statements concerning the late battles gave a full report of the disaster suffered by the French army. Indeed, we suppose, few failed to infer from the alarm prevalent and the measures for defense taken in Paris, that the overthrow must have been more overwhelming than was either admitted or claimed. In the light of the details received since it appears that the vast army with which the Emperor, after formally declaring war, went forth to carry invasion across the Rhine, has been utterly defeated and with ignominy to its commander-in-chief. Most of whatever strength his Government possessed rested upon the military prestige of his name and upon the popular recognition of his sagacity. All these impressions and the confidence inspired by them appear to have been swept away in a day. LOUIS NAPOLEON's name has become indissolubly associated with military ruin and national disaster, and it seems likely that a large proportion of the people who a few days ago looked up to him as the visible Providence of France will join the republicans and the Orleanists in renouncing his rule. Neither he nor his dynasty had any hold on the *affections* of the people, and consequently there was no bond to sustain their relation under calamity. At least it would seem that he has been set aside, as his Ministry were forced to resign, while the people proceeded to adopt measures for the national safety. All this we are warranted to believe, if the statements received are a just representation of the popular feeling. The Government of France is in the hands of a committee invested with dictatorial powers, and their rule may be followed by the inauguration of a republic, or by the recognition of the Orleans succession. The latter suggestion must be admitted to be very improbable, and almost certainly presupposes a civil war.

On the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the war with Prussia was a measure in accordance with the wishes of the people, however such wishes may have been stimulated or inspired. It seems unlikely that a single disaster, however terrible or crushing, will suggest the desire of peace to a people so warlike and proud and possessed of resources so immense, if they were really in earnest when they sanctioned its violation. At any rate they will certainly endeavor to maintain the conflict with sufficient vigor and for a sufficient time to entitle themselves to honorable terms from the invaders. It also seems improbable that the better and wiser portion of the French nation should choose to change their government just at this time, if they are determined to maintain the conflict which it began, as internal dissensions and waste of energy must be the result of the revolution.

Probably much will depend on the policy exercised by the invaders. The Germans, if we believe their professions, are fighting in self-defense and not to gratify ambition, to vindicate their right to be a united people, not to diminish the freedom of others. Perhaps they have too exclusively regarded the NAPOLEON dynasty and not the French people as the resistance to be overcome. And though it is improbable that the King of Prussia will in any way dictate to the French concerning their government, yet in consideration of the abdication of the BONAPARTES, or their renunciation on the part of the French people, he may offer terms of peace so moderate and so little grievous to the nation as to be readily accepted. Such action would be in the spirit of his treatment of Austria after Sadowa. Security for the future will of course be exacted—and to close the war in this manner would doubtless command the approval of the neighboring nations.

CIVILIZATION IN WAR.

We are told that particular care is taken in Germany to treat kindly the French prisoners captured in the recent battles. Perhaps friendly treatment of captives on the part of a highly civilized nation might under any circumstances be looked for as a mitigation of war at the present day. Barbarism, however, has seldom been exhibited in a more horrid or disgusting form than in the manner in which the most enlightened nations at no distant date exercised their hostility upon the helpless people whom the fortune of war had placed in their power. In European wars at least it very generally happened that the people on neither side had anything more than the vaguest notion of the cause of the war, or what they are fighting about. Their Kings had got into a quarrel about some strip of land of which their subjects had never heard, or concerning some point of honor so refined as to be incomprehensible to the unsophisticated understandings of common people. The subjects of the antagonists without their own consent or volition were arrayed against and made to slaughter one another, and even to non-combatants in their ignorance, it seemed a right and becoming thing to vent their anger and revenge the miseries of the war upon the prisoners. Indeed, we know that to inspire in the common people a feeling of rancorous personal resentment against the nationality with whom war was engaged, formed a part of the military system of Europe. From the common people the ranks of the respective armies were recruited, and intense prejudice, founded upon misrepresentation of character, actions and habits of life, was an important element in the martial spirit with which each rushed into combat with the other. It would be easy to substantiate the truth of this statement in regard to the English and French respectively in the wars of a century and a half ago. Indeed, so recently as in the Crimean war, the grounds of which were not obvious and impressive to the minds of the English common people, the ancient method of exciting among them the sentiments of national hatred and contempt for people whom they had never seen, was revived with considerable effect, and cheap publications were widely distributed in which the Russians were represented as very odious characters, and their civilization as a very degraded barbarism. On the other hand, it is certain that the ignorant Russian soldiers were industriously made to believe that both the English and the French were horrible savages, from whom they need expect no quarter. In the early part of the conflict, great was the surprise of the poor serfs to find themselves prisoners and yet neither tortured nor devoured.

In the present conflict between the French and the Germans, in which the horrors proper to war are much increased by the improved weapons in use, the horrors of captivity such as formerly succeeded a battle, will certainly be absent, or much mitigated by the superior enlightenment of our time. True, a portion of the Prussian press and a few individuals of like mind with M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, by statements, we trust untrue, concerning insults offered to French women in Berlin because they were French, and by appeals adapted to excite the mob against the Prussian residents of Paris, have tried to resuscitate a hateful feature of former wars. But in the warlike denunciations of the French newspapers it has been mostly the fashion to denounce the Prussian dynasty and at the same time express sympathy for the German peoples, whom it is alleged to have oppressed. In other words the French heart has been fired against ambitious German rulers whose schemes threaten the ascendancy of France, and not against the encroaching aspirations of the German people. In fact, until very lately the French, it is evident, confidently expected the alliance of the Germans of the South in their war with Prussia. It is probable, however, that if the invaders shall maintain without check or interruption the superiority manifest in the late battles, the contest on the side of the inferior nation will take on a character of deep and rancorous hatred. Mortified vanity is a cruel feeling.

On the side of the Germans, as already intimated, there is a decided tendency to look upon the French people with kindness. Perhaps it may best be described as a dispotion to regard them as involved by the selfish ambition of their Emperor in an attempt of which the prosperous issue would be as fatal to French as to German liberties in the future. Among the intelligent men who form so large a portion of the Prussian force this is undoubtedly a common conviction. They feel that they are upholding the morality, culture and freedom of the century against the barbarous traditions of a darker age. They know that they have themselves no ambitious designs upon the French, and that the French people have really nothing to gain in the way of prosperity through any conquests that they might make. When instructed in their schools in the miseries brought upon Germany by the divisions of which French Kings formerly took advantage, they were also taught that the French people suffered as much as the Germans through royal ambition. Even by the conquests of NAPOLEON the First, his subjects were the greatest sufferers, as their descendants admit. Whether justly, or not, the belief seems to be general and deeply rooted among the Germans that the Nephew of his Uncle is the author of the war, that it is only by him that the quarrels of the past have been kept alive, and that through his selfish ambition both the French and the Germans are made to pass through the fires which consumed their fathers. With these sentiments toward the French undoubtedly most of the intelligent Germans have gone into the war. These sentiments have been assiduously inculcated and will, no doubt, be formally proclaimed by their leaders, with the view of influencing that large portion of the French people believed to be dissatisfied with the imperial rule. And now that the German army has entered France, one of the most interesting developments to be looked for is the success or failure of the appeal thus made to the anti-NAPOLEON disaffection.

RING politicians who by every means in their power are turning the screws to compel the party in Allegheny to keep them in office, do not hesitate in other counties to deliberately betray Republican candidates and openly bargain with the Democrats for the defeat of the party. An instance of this kind is at hand: In Beaver county, where the Republican majority is usually from eight hundred to one thousand, the Republican ticket was nominated several weeks ago. The nominations were made under the Crawford county system, and with great unanimity, with the exception of the legislative candidate, who succeeded over an extremely unpopular candidate by only twelve votes. Still the candidate was acquiesced in with apparent cheerfulness and harmony reigned. Whether through fear of the action of the Republican masses at the polls, or a treacherous desire to defeat the candidates nominated with so much unanimity, the Ring leaders, of whom the Beaver *Radical* is the organ, have openly offered to sacrifice a portion of the Republican ticket and elect Democratic candidates. The *Radical* makes the proposition in the following open and shameless manner:

> We are not certain that in our own county a sprinkling of Democrats in the Commissioners' and Auditors' and Poor Directors' offices would not be for the public benefit, while by dividing the responsibility of official action, it would strengthen and protect from assault, the Republican party before the people. In the distribution of township offices there is still less reason for the political ostracism, which never allows to the Democracy a School Director, or Councilman, Constable or Assessor in the borough of Beaver.

Treachery like this is almost sublime. The question is, have the Ring politicians of the *Radical* school, realizing that they have a heavy load in their legislature candidate, entered into a bargain with the trading wing of the Democracy, whereby they are to go for the said candidate while the Ring go for Democratic candidates for certain county offices, or is it treachery to be practiced by the Ring purely for the love of it? It matters little to us what is the reason, since the treason has been openly proclaimed—and that, too, by politicians who devote much of their time to lampooning the Reform Republicans of Allegheny. While it suits the Ring here to whip Reform Republicans into the traces and cry "stand by the party!" in Beaver county they enter into a bargain with the Democrats to defeat Republican candidates and destroy the party. Great are the Ring leaders!

A WEEK ago we asked for information concerning the Court House Job which was lately awarded to Mr. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, at a clean shave to the county of several thousand dollars; more especially by whom the precious piece of special legislation was introduced. And we particularly wanted to know if Senator HOWARD had the honor of introducing the bill. Although plenty of time has elapsed the Ring "organ" has ventured no word of explanation. Therefore we hope that we do Mr. HOWARD no injustice by assuming that he is entitled to whatever there is of credit or advantage in having introduced the bill. It is said that it was put through both branches of the Legislature with a whirl, a few hours sufficing to rig the purchase for abstracting twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars from the pockets of the taxpayers of Allegheny. But Mr. WILLIAMS himself, to whom it was foreordained the job should fall, was on hand to superintend the operation. The job is a fine specimen of the manner the Court House Ring do things. Having kindly consented for a number of years to run the Republican party in Allegheny county, engineer its conventions and apportion the fat salaries and fees which were always accruing, this Ring, it is lamentable to know, think poorly of the Reform Movement, and every day, through their "organ," pronounce it dead—very dead—in fact that it never had an existence! Go ahead, gentlemen, and you will find yourselves as much mistaken as NAPOLEON was when he set out for a summer jaunt to the German watering-places.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN will be the Democratic candidate again in New York, and the *Standard* urges the Republicans to nominate Mr. Greeley as his opponent, as "the wisest thing that can be done." The *Standard* thinks that "the fight anyhow will be desperate, almost hopeless, but if the party cannot win with Mr. Greeley, it cannot win at all."

IT is represented that private information is not encouraging in a business sense. Southern business houses are calling on their New-York creditors to "help them through." This is said to arise from giving credit too freely to the interior predicated on high priced cotton. A New York letter says: "For the moment the outlook is not good for the high figures for cotton that were anticipated, a fact, should it be realized, that will cripple the planter and country merchant severely, and by the failure of the latter to pay his obligations to his city merchant, not only cripple him, but perhaps drive him to the wall. This is what houses here in connection with the South fear, and this is why they are so indifferent about selling goods, or helping their friends out of their troubles."

THE town of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, which a little more than one year ago had not many more than a thousand inhabitants, has an Episcopal church costing $9,500, and a Presbyterian church costing $17,500, and a Methodist church costing $6,500 are in course of erection. It has several public and private schools; an elevator with a capacity of 350,000 bushels, costing $150,000; two large hotels, costing respectively $45,000 and $18,000, without lots or furniture, and several smaller ones; a public library and reading room; gas company; lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars; 300 buildings in all, and 100 under contract; and two good newspapers, the *Minnesotian* and *Tribune*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The usual bustle and excitement witnessed at Castle Garden, New York, has considerably moderated of late, in consequence of the small arrivals from Germany. The number has fallen off to a remarkable extent, owing to the suspension of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers. During the week only 3,631 immigrants arrived at that port from Europe. Of the thirteen vessels that brought them none were from France, and only one from Hamburg and one from Bremen. In the month of July, 1869, the number immigrants was 25,550; and in July, 1870, it was 19,754. From January 1, 1869, to August 1, 1869, the number was 168,502; from January 1, 1870 to August 1, 1870, it was 149,094, showing a decrease of 20,000. This falling off is thus far mainly to be attributed to the lack of conveyance for passengers from ports in Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

The other day the steamer from Bremen landed between seven and eight hundred emigrants at Baltimore, chiefly from North Germany. This is probably the last wave of Teutonic immigration for some time, at least during the continuance of the present Gallo-Prussian war.

The Hudson between Troy and Albany is to be dredged out and lined with dykes by the State of New York, the work this season amounting to $75,000.

Street railroads seem to pay. In Springfield, Mass., the stock that could be bought at fifty cents on the dollar is now scarce at eighty.

A commission appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic to study the educational system of New England, have taken home with them duplicates of the plans of the Worcester high school house, now going up, as a model to be used in their own country.

A ninety-three-pound nugget is the latest "find" in Victoria, Australia.

The Boston Theological Seminary having increased in attendance from thirty-two to fifty-nine in three years is to move to the new Methodist building.

A world's wonder. A lawyer has failed, and in Boston rumor says, for $240,000.

Batteries of cannon were placed in different positions in the vicinity of the Tombs on the night preceding Real's execution, in order to sweep the streets approaching the prison had an attempt at rescue, as intimated, been made.

Mendota, Ill., is perturbed over the death of an old resident, Francis Boettger, who talked to nobody, but left $7,000 without an heir.

In Arizona the thermometer has ranged from 112° to 116° in the shade for a long time, yet the health of the country does not seem to be injuriously affected by the great and continued heat.

The rank and file of the army numbers now 34,593 men.

General Stoneman proposes before winter to put every available man in the field in a combined and prolonged scout against the Apaches, superintending the movements in person.

An English paper, sued for incorrectly printing an advertisement, has had judgment in its favor, on account of the illegibility of the writing.

In the geologiaal survey of Demerara, a magnificent fall has just been found on the Potaro river. The river is about three hundred feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet deep, and descends perpendicularly in an unbroken fall of 900 feet.

The Massachusetts Attorney General decides that by the new liquor law the seizure clause of the prohibitory act is wholly inoperative after September 1, so far as malt liquors are concerned, and no indictment can be maintained for manufacturing them and keeping them for sale.

The Big Horn expedition has not been reliably heard from since June 25, and fears are rife that it entered Red Cloud's reservation, where it was destroyed.

The Granite Railroad in Quincy, Massachusetts, said to be the oldest road in the country, and always heretofore operated by horsepower, has been purchased by the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company, and will henceforth be operated with the main line.

Oberlin College has sent out 1,336 graduates, of which 130 have died.

A new motive power is about to be applied to street cars in Mobile and New Orleans. A long India rubber band is attached to two drums. It is then wound up by steam, rightly on one of the drums, being drawn out ten times its original length in the process. This, in unwinding, gives impetus to the car, while, at the same time, it winds itself on the other drum. And so it continues to unwind and wind up until its power is exhausted by the movement of the car, and a fresh winding up by steam becomes necessary.

A powder magazine in Venice, holding 600,000 pounds of gunpowder, and protected by a lightning rod, was struck by lightning recently. The rod was melted but the powder was saved.

How vividly this dispatch of Marshal MacMahon in reference to his recent overwhelming defeat brings to mind a certain "grand strategic movement" during our recent war: "We anticipate," says the Marshal, "a great strategical advantage from the advance of the enemy and his movements within our territory." "I kept the fellow down," said John Phœnix, in describing a combat in which he was worted, "by inserting my nose firmly between his teeth and resolutely holding it there."

The wheat crop of Minnesota, it is reported officially, will average fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre, or twelve per cent. below the usual yield which for a series of years has been. It is, however, stated that it has been extremely difficult to form a reliable judgment, on account of the extraordinary inequalities in the condition of the crop which prevails even in the same localities and in the same fields.

The area of the wheat crop is estimated at one million acres, the same as in 1869, the contraction of the tillage in the old countries, due to the low prices of last fall, being to some extent compensated by the extension of wheat culture to the new settlements. The aggregate product of the wheat crop in Minnesota will amount to 15,000,000 bushels, against 18,500,000 in 1869. The diminished quantity, however, is counterbalanced by the improved quality of the crop, the berry being plump, white and heavy, even when the straw is light.

The oldest Episcopal church in New England, if not in the country, is at Wickford, Rhode Island, built in 1707.

Boston washed 480,980 persons in her free baths during July.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, hotel has four batchelor customers, who have continuously boarded at it, one forty-eight years, one forty-five years, one thirty-seven years, and the fourth twenty-eight years.

Tally for St. Louis. One man there is now seeking two divorces from different women at one time.

Eastern Episcopalians have raised $20,000 to build a church in Salt Lake City.

A lady of noble birth eloped with another man from her husband, lately, in London, and he took a new way to avenge his injuries by advertising in the papers to give £5 for her discovery and $2 for her restoration.

The City of Atlanta, Ga., agrees to pay $130,000 towards buying Kimball Opera House for a State House, if the State will pay $260,000.

Des Moines River, Iowa, gets its name from an abbreviation of *La reviere de Moingonas*, an Indian tribe called Moingonas having dwelt along it.

Chicago's taxable property is valued at $266,024,380, yielding $3,960,373 20 in taxes, against a valuation of $236,842, yielding $4,905 15 in taxes in 1837.

Captain Biser has displayed on the St. Louis 'Change a sample of iron taken from Mound Biser, an elevation on the proposed extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad below Pilot Knob, containing titanic acid and claimed to require fifty per cent. less coal in the furnace.

The laboring men of Kansas hold a convention at Topeka, September 22, to nominate a State ticket.

A ten foot vein of soapstone, resembling marble, has been found on Mt. Oread, near Lawrence, Kansas.

St. Louis jobbers enjoyed twenty-five per cent. more trade last month than in July, 1869.

A letter from there says: "As for health, Colorado stands unrivalled among the States and Territories 'beneath the starry flag.'"

There will be forty county agricultural fairs in Mississippi this fall.

Colonel Fisk's 9th N. Y. S. N. G. begin a fifteen days' picnic, misnamed encampment, at Long Branch, August 15.

One Roberts, in Columbia county, New York, caught a rattlesnake the other day, and exhibited his claiming powers over it, at ten cents a show, but the reptile forgot its manners and bit Roberts so that Roberts died on Sunday morning.

The loans the Dominion of Canada is making for fortifications, railways, canals, &c., will make her debt $2,000,000, an average of $50 per head.

The British troops withdrawing, the noon gun at the fortress of Kingston, Canada, was discontinued August 4, after having been fired every day since 1812.

A young Chicagoian has started for Lake Superior in a row boat and expects to "paddle his own canoe" there in four weeks.

The University of Michigan again leads off in behalf of the winning sex by being the first American college to use women as librarians, two having been employed.

The Dubuque, Iowa, authorities lately paid five cents reward for shooting a dog that had saved four human lives.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, filed its incorporation in Washington, on the 5th inst.

The American Dental Association at their annual session in Nashville, the other day, appointed White Sulphur Springs, Va., for the next meeting.

Thousands of watermelons of the largest size are offered for sale near New Albany, Ind., at a dime apiece.

Early in 1864 a body of respectable citizens of New York organized under the style of the Grand Order of Argus, the object being to detect and convict thieves, and put the police on the track of felons generally. Working in secret, they have enjoyed good success.

The San Francisco courts have lately naturalized a woman and her children, natives of Morocco, who desired to return, but could not without a passport. The husband had died within a year after filing his declaration of intention of citizenship, and the naturalization law has a provision to meet just such cases, so as a citizen of the United States, Madame Naameras goes safely on her way.

Under Democratic management, the receipts of New York canal tolls, from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1870, amounted to $1,074,539 90—a loss of $504,207 53 as compared with the corresponding period of 1869.

The Troy *Times* "Hermit in New York" writes as follows from his metropolitan experience: "Looking back over the calendar of the gallows for the past fifteen or twenty years, I recall but two executions which were not due to strong drink. The rest committed murder while in a state of intoxication, and were generally unconscious of the deed which sent them to the gallows. The youngest victim ever hanged in this (the Tombs) prison owed his crime to the same cause. He was a confirmed drunkard, a murderer and a corpse dangling at the gallows—all before he was eighteen.

The people anxiously await the first of October, when the act of Congress abolishing certain taxes on trade receipts goes into effect. When the tax of one-eighth of one per cent. was levied upon passengers on street cars, the companies raised the fare from five to six cents, on the ground that change could not be made for the fraction. For a brief time they sold tickets at or near the legal rate; but they soon made arrangements that effectually suppressed even that concession, and thus robbed the people of many thousands of dollars.

Mgr. Perny, a French missionary in China, has just completed that tremendous piece of labor, a French-Chinese dictionary. The 80,000 characters, more or less complicated, of which the Chinese language consists, had to be cast in moulds, all of which he made himself, besides composing the whole text of the work. It was all done in a small cloister at the College of the Foreign Missions in Pekin.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain describes the dubious picture that was printed in the August *Galaxy* over his name as "that portrait of a rat fighting bummer."

It is a new story that John Randolph, when he was dying, did not write the word "Remorse" upon a card, but wrote "R Morse," that being the name of the man who attended him during his sickness.

Edwin A. Pollard thus writes in "A Southerner's Farewell to the Chief of the Lost Cause:" "Jefferson Davis, once President of the Southern Confederacy, the autocrat of eight millions of people, is satisfied to exhibit himself in these latter days as the manager of a life insurance company in Memphis, Tennessee, and to pick the carious teeth of his age over a bargain by which he has sold out his "notoriety" for fifteen thousand dollars a year! The wretched man rests under a peculiar accumulation of guilt. Condemned in the North as a traitor, he is yet also condemned in the South even by those who would have been glad to have stood 'fellow traitor' with him, as the spoiler of the cause he espoused; and holding these double titles to infamy, of which history has given but few examples, he yet ventures to return to a country in no extremity of which can he go without some accusation to face or some reproaches to encounter.

"Old Hays," the famous detective of the last generation, left several sons one of whom inherited much of his father's talent. As he is a wealthy banker, however, he seldom employs it, but he is at work on the mystery of the Nathan murder.

Charles Sumner's complete works in ten crown octave volumes are about to be published.

General Sigel is recovering from his late indisposition.

August Maverick, formerly of the New York *Post*, is the New York *Evening Mail's* war correspondent.

Gen. John C. Brown, late President of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention, is prominent among the Conservatives as candidate for Govenor.

Carlyle has been nominated as President of the London Library, in place of the late Earl Clarendon.

The list of presumed or suspected Republican candidates for Governor of New York has already reached fifteen, with General John C. Robinson, of Binghampton, the latest and Horace Greeley the apparent favorite.

The New York *Review* insists that Poe wrote "The Raven," notwithstanding a fellow named Shaver says Samuel Fenwick wrote it. The *Review* relieves its mind in this way: "This is but one of many instances of a brazen sort of fraud. Will somebody now rake in the stable yards of Ohio, or the common sewers of Mississippi, or the cess-pools of Texas, and find a piece of brown paper containing Longfellow's confession to Tom Hyer that Willis died of a broken heart, occasioned by remorse for having stolen 'Thanatopsis' from a deck hand on a Missouri river steamboat, and sold it to William Cullen Bryant?"

Kossuth has been invited by the Boston Lyceum to give a series of lectures in the United States. The great patriot is living in profound retirement at Turin, broken down in health, spirits, and purse. At an interview granted for the purpose of making the offer, Kossuth spoke in most glowing terms of his admiration of this country, but could not be induced to accept the proposition.

The Augusta, Ga., *Republican* hoists the name of U. S. Grant for President, in 1872, and hopes a Southern gentleman will be nominated for Vice President on the same ticket.

The *Workingman's Journal* of San Francisco places at the head of its columns—"For President, George W. Julian, of Indiana; for Vice President, Senator Sprague of Rhode Island."

The Hon. L. D. Burnes, of Dallas county, Iowa, lately received a $100,000 bequest from a gentleman in California whom he befriended years ago.

Gideon J. Tucker has bought an interest in the New York *Daily Democrat*, with editorial control.

Col. Anderson Arnot, of St. Louis, is the oldest contractor on the books of the Postoffice Department, having been engaged in the business for thirty-two years. He seems to have a passion for doing work beyond the bounds of civilization, and has been arranging coach trains from the ends of the railroads running west, leading the lines along the thirty-eighth parallel to the Pacific coast—and also to establish cross routes connecting the Pacific coast. His mail contracts now amount to $300,000 annually, and extends from the eastern line of Illinois to the extreme Western coast, and from New Mexico to the British Possessions.

Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, contains the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere. Dr. B. A. Gould, has just gone there, at the instance of President Sarmiento, to establish an astronomical department. He takes with him a large supply of excellent instruments.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, late Unitarian, was ordained as a deacon to the Episcopal church, Friday morning, by Bishop Potter.

Horace Greeley intends to spend the remainder of the hot season in the Adirondack region.

Harper's Weekly announces that Richard Grant White will join the lecturing throng this winter.

Caroline Richings-Bernard's newly formed opera company is all the old favorites, with accessions, and includes Mrs. Richings-Bernard, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, sopranos; Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Annie Kemp Bowler, contraltos; Mr. William Castle, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. John Chatterson, tenors; Mr. Edward Seguin, buffo; Mr. Albert Lawrence, baritone; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Henri Drayton and Mr. Arthur Howell, bassos.

Chicago papers propose Senator Trumbull to succeed Secretary Fish, in case the latter resigns.

B. F. Taylor having revised and enlarged his brilliant war letters to the Chicago *Journal*, is about to publish them in a book called "Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain."

Washington had another French suicide Saturday, by Rodolphe Collot Henri, Comte de Tours, Baron d' Essing, late a soldier in our army and last a clerk in the Census Bureau.

Secretary Stanton's portrait embellishes the new seven cent postage stamp for use between this country and North Germany.

STATE NEWS.

Simeon Lord, a well known manufacturer of Delaware county, dropped dead on Monday last at his residence in Kingsessing.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company have commenced grading the ground for fifty new ovens at Connelsville. This company has over three hundred acres of coal, and it is their intention to build fifty additional ovens next summer, thus making the largest works on the river.

There are two married couples in Montgomery county who have lived in peace and harmony for sixty years, and they are "just as hale and hearty as ever they were."

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says John Smith, of Bakertown, is ninety-eight years of age, and frequently walks from home to Monongahela City, a distance of six miles, and back the same day. He is a soldier of the war of 1812, and was with General Jackson at New Orleans. He says he feels as well as he did thirty years ago.

The Pottsville *Journal* of Monday says that the operators in the Schuylkill region are all preparing to resume work, and that nearly all the collieries will be started during this week if no further difficulty occurs. The men are flocking back to the region in large numbers, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of work, but the *Journal* intimates that some of the agreements made to secure the resumption of work will not be lived up to by the men, and that they were not intended to be when they were made.

A storekeeper at Hawley, Luzerne county, beat his wife nearly to death with an iron bar, because she failed to charge a customer enough by twenty cents for some article he had purchased. He would have murdered her outright, we suppose, if the amount had been five cents more.

Rev. Samuel McFerran, for upwards of forty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Congruity, died at his residence in Blairsville, on Monday morning last, of dysentery. Last fall he resigned his pastoral charge on account of declining health, and removed to Blairsville. His age was about seventy-five years.

There had been rafted from the Susquehanna boom from January 1st to July 29th, 575,978 logs and 118,218,141 feet board measure.

On Thursday of last week Rev. H. E. F. Voight and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, celebrated their golden wedding. A large number of friends and relatives were present.

The Erie *Republican* says: John Reitzel, the unfortunate young man who lost an arm in the Erie City Iron Works, a couple of weeks ago, is now improving, and although not yet out of danger, feels greatly encouraged, and yesterday acted more like himself than since the accident. The young man still insists that he feels pains throughout the entire arm and fingers. Some twenty-four hours after the accident, when the mutilated limb lay in the cellar, nearly beneath the bed where he lay, he would tell when any one was handling it, by the painful sensations he felt. At one time a block was placed on the fingers to keep them straightened out, and although he knew nothing of the transaction, he at once contended that something was pressing down his hand, and insisted upon its being removed at once. After the block was displaced, he said he felt easier and was contented.

A young man, aged about eighteen years, named Samuel Nagle, son of Mr. John Nagle, fell into a lime kiln at Correll's quarries, near Easton, and was fearfully burned, from the effects of which it is impossible for him to recover.

Now that the price of all kinds of meat is sky-high and men of an economical turn are anxiously casting about for a substitute, it may be some encouragement to know what has already been done in the way of utilizing insects. Greek epicures were wont to tickle their palates with roasted grubs. The Arabs have a pleasant way of making bread out of ground locusts, and soup out of locust eggs. Indians have a hankering after fat and juicy cicadæ. Chinamen relish the crysalis of the silk worm, either raw or roasted. New Hollanders feast on butterflies and caterpillars. Hottentots can make a living on these but prefer a regular dessert of boiled ants. In Ceylon bees are a highly prized article of diet, while in New Caledonia the delicacy of the season is a dish of stewed spiders. Humboldt tells of people who revel in centipedes, but if the reader has any further curiosity he must pursue the investigation for himself.

STATE POLITICS.

The Congressional conferees of the Nineteenth district met at Ridgeway, Elk county, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. The seven counties in the district were represented by twenty-three delegates. General Thomas L. Kane, of McKean county, was called to the chair. M. W. Caughey, Esq., of Erie, and A. D. Wood, Esq., of Warren, were appointed Secretaries. On motion of William Griffith, Esq., of North-East township, Erie county, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, was unanimously nominated for Congress. Mr. Scofield being notified of the result, appeared in the Convention, thanking the conferees for the complimentary manner in which they had selected him as the Republican nominee, and briefly referring to his relations to the party and the people of the district. At the conclusion of Mr. Scofield's acknowledgment, the Convention dissolved.

J. P. Coburn, of Center county, declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly. S. T. Shugert, of the same county, declines the Democratic candidacy for Senator. The Republican county convention will be held at Bellefonte on the 10th inst.

Hon. John Covode has called a meeting of the Republican State Committee, at Altoona, on Tuesday, the 16th of August, at 12 o'clock. The thorough organization of the party for the fall campaign will be the matter for consideration.

The Mifflin Republican County Convention will be held at Lewistown on the 16th inst.

The Republicans of Berks county are requested to assemble in general county meeting, at the Court House, in the city of Reading, on Monday next, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be necessary, preparatory to the formation of the county ticket.

The Danville *Intelligencer* announces the withdrawal of Wm. A. Dean, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly.

The Republican Convention of Franklin county met on Tuesday and made the following nominations: Congress—Hon. John Cessna. Assembly—Thad. M. Mahon. Commissioner—John Huber. Poor Director—Jacob Strickler. Auditor—John Cressler. Jury Commissioner—W. H. Mackey.

Wm. M'Sherry, Esq., of Littlestown, in a note to the *Compiler*, declines to allow his name to be submitted to the Democratic Convention of Franklin county as a candidate for Congress.

The Fulton county Democrats met in convention on Saturday, the 23d day of July, and nominated Geo. A. Smith, Esq., for Congress, subject to the District Conference; J. M. Felds, for Treasurer; A. Hess, for Commissioner; N. Barnett and G. W. B. Sipes, for Auditors; John A. Robinson, for District Attorney; and Jacob J. Mellott, for Jury Commissioner.

On Thursday last the Republicans of Delaware county selected the following ticket: Assembly, Thomas V. Cooper; Commissioner, John B. Heyburn; Jury Commissioner, James M. Smith; Poor Director, Joel Sharpless; Auditor, Daniel James; Surveyor, Joseph Taylor.

Following is the Democratic ticket in Columbia county: Associate Judge—John R. Yohe. Commissioner—Hiram J. Reeder. Coroner—John D. Hauck. Auditor—Daniel Lee. Judge Derr and John A. Funston were appointed Representative Conferees to meet those from Montour county.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The Republican Committee of York county have unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate a ticket in that county this fall. There being no State ticket to support at the October election this was deemed a fitting opportunity for good men of all parties, to unite in defeating the democratic managers, whose increasing the county indebtedness, and who will soon increase its taxation. As the tax-payers of Berks are very much outraged at the extravagance of their county officials, and the plundering "Rings" by which the Democratic party has been controlled for several years past, it might be well for honest Democrats and Republicans to unite on a "Reform Ticket" this fall. We throw out this suggestion for the consideration of good men of both parties.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 4th says: The Pennsylvania Republican Association held a meeting at Liberty Hall, on Monday evening, which was largely attended. After the reading of the minutes and the reports of committees, &c., the names of eight persons were proposed and elected to membership. The following report was then made by Will A. Short, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, viz: That arrangements had been completed with the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Pittsburgh and Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading, and its branches. The tickets are now ready for issue at the rate of one and a half cents per mile each way, and to be good until November 10. He also stated that the reduced rate was not confined to members only, but that they could procure tickets at the same rate for the members of their families. He further reported that the sale of excursion tickets on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad would close on October 11th, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had utterly refused to make any arrangement whatever until about the time of the fall elections, and that he was unable to make any arrangements between here and Baltimore and Baltimore and Philadelphia. Notice was given that orders for transportation could not be procured from Will A. Short until the 5th inst., and on and after that date from A. A. Shissler, Third Auditor's office.

On motion of Dr. Houston, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to wait on the Congressional Executive Committee and propose that the members of the association who went home to vote and contributed to the funds of the State association should be exempt from the tax of one per cent. levied by the Congressional Committee upon all Government employees. The resolution gave rise to a warm debate, but was carried by a very decided vote.

After the adjournment of the regular meeting the political committee, which is composed of one member from each Congressional district, met and organized by electing Will A. Short, Chairman, and J. D. Hyers, Secretary. This Committee propose to co-operate with the Pennsylvania State Central Committee and the Union Congressional Committee in the distribution of documents, &c., to advance the interests of the party.

The Democrats of Franklin county met in convention on Thursday last, and renominated Capt G. W. Skinner for the Legislature Messrs. Stenger, Orr and Winger were appointed Congressional conferees without instructions.

Thursday, August 12th, is the time fixed upon for the meeting of the Congressional Conferees for the Twentieth District, and they will meet at Greenville. Col. Dick has appointed for his conferees Col. O'Keese, of Titusville, W. W. Power, of Conneatville, and Wm. C. Hay, Meadville. Mercer county has nominated Wm. Achre, and his conferees are Messrs. Miller, of the *Argus*, Braggins, of the *Dispatch*, and Morrison, of the Sharon *Herald*. The conferees from Venango and Clarion counties have already been announced.

Hon. Jacob G. Meyer, of Center county, declines a nomination for the second term to the Assembly.

The Republican convention of Adams county will be held on Monday, 22d instant, the delegate election taking place on the Saturday previous.

In the Huntingdon County Republican Convention Tuesday, D. J. Morrell was declared to be the choice of the delegates for Congress. The vote was unanimous. This action secures his renomination beyond a doubt.

The Schuylkill *Journal* says: The Republican party of Berks is once more thoroughly consolidated. The troubles that characterized some of our former county meetings will not be renewed. The party is now a unit and all belonging to it can work shoulder to shoulder in the good cause.

John B. Bratton, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in Cumberland county.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Josephine Simpson, of Toledo, is in the lumber business and not only attends to her buying and selling, but owns a canal boat, goes into the woods, buys the trees standing, hires her choppers, loggers, &c. She has thus accumulated a fortune of twenty thousand dollars.

Cleveland is hard at work excavating its lake tunnel for a water supply. One-fifth of the work is completed.

Thirty Cincinnati lawyers have been taken before the United States Commissioner, for neglecting to pay the Government license of ten dollars.

The number of homicides in Cleveland for the year ending July 1, 1870, was 5, suicides 22, killed by accident 27, of violent death and unnatural disease 16, total 70. The number of inquests held was 37.

Levi Baker, of Carthage township, Athens county, was mowing in a field when a heavy thunder shower came up, and he was struck and killed by lightning. Also the house of Joseph Border, in New England village, was struck by lightning and Mrs. Border instantly killed.

FRANK THORNE'S LEAP.

He Jumps into the Water from a Height of One Hundred and Forty-five Feet, Receiving Severe Injuries.

The Buffalo *Express* gives a graphic report of the leap of Frank Thorne, upon Wednesday, into Buffalo creek, from the top of Watson's elevator, a perpendicular distance of one hundred and forty-five feet. Thorne, who is a young man, well known throughout Western Pennsylvania, made this effort but as a preliminary to a leap into Niagara river below the falls, which he has advertised to do on the 13th inst. A crowd numbering 20,000 people, of all ages and conditions, women as well as men, gathered to see the daring man.

"The leap was fairly made, and for about a quarter of the distance down he descended in very nearly an erect position; but half way down, to the horror of the spectators, he gradually turned forward, and at last struck the water upon his right side, with a tremendous and horrifying concussion, the descent occupying, as timed by Mr. Pope, 4½ seconds. When the manner of his striking the water and the awful detonation produced became apparent to the senses of the multitude, a sickening shudder passed through them and a cry of terror arose; strong men blanched pale as death, and women shrieked and fainted. Not one who witnessed the scene but who thought Frank Thorne was a lost man."

After long waiting he came to the surface, though the crowd had said "he will never come up again," and managed to swim three strokes to a waiting boat. He walked up the wharf steps and into the elevator, but then immediately fell to the floor powerless and dripping with his blood, which the shock had forced out through the skin of his right side, arm and thighs, the left leg having apparently been advanced a little in front of the other as he struck.

The shock to Thorne's system was indeed a terrible one; he was partly unconscious and his pulse for the first hour almost imperceptible—at times quite so. The surgeon thinks he was very near to death during this hour, his extraordinary vitality alone preserving him. He is thought to have sustained no severe internal injuries, but he will probably be a long time in recovering his usual health, and his condition will likely be such as to render his proposed suicidal leap at the Falls an impossibility.

* * *

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duty of observation and reports of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard. The character of the observation to be had at different stations throughout the country and meteorological reports to be made renders the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter. The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as with care and deligence will permit time to be devoted to study, and the pay and allowances will afford a sufficiently liberal support. The number of appointments being necessarily limited each candidate will be subject to an examination.

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE OMINOUS.

NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Prediction that He will Never Re-enter Paris.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE FORMED.

Dictatorial Powers Conferred Upon It.

Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, August 9.—The session of the Corps Legislatif opened this afternoon, M. Schneider presiding. As soon as the formalities of opening were over, Ollivier addressed the House as follows:

"MESSIEURS: The Emperor in his proclamation told you if circumstances should prove unfavorable, the Empress would call you to her. We have not waited until the situation was compromised before calling you." [Interruption. M. Favre exclaimed, "This is too audacious."] Ollivier continued: "We call you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remains unvanquished. Our citadels, our natural defenses and our mountains are intact. We ask you to aid us in organizing the national guard."

Deputy Pire—"All sacrifices without you."

M. Ollivier resumed: "We are all prepared. We can arm four hundred and fifty thousand men. Paris and the Departments are threatened—are in a state of seige. Prussia hopes to add to her own advantages by intestine troubles, but her expectations will not be realized. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety. Now one word: It were unpatriotic at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us, doubt us; we shall not answer except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chamber is not with us, (ironical laughs and interruptions) it is wanting in the performance of its first duty. Let us not lose time in discussion. This I beg, as perhaps this is the last time I shall mount this tribune. Make no more speeches; send us away if you deem it best. [Shouts from the left of "Yes, yes."]

Deputy Doumoulin interrupts, proposing that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on General Trochu.

Jules Favre demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs.

Paul de Cassaignac said that if he was a minister he would send before a council of war men sustaining such a proposition. A scene of great violence here ensued between the members, Pecard asking that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the Ministers, and the members of the Left continually demanding calls to order. Cassaignac, temporarily presiding, refused to accede to these demands, saying that violence on one part would only produce violence on the other.

Finally, M. Ollivier, after a great effort to make himself heard, said: "Some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot."

The Duke de Gramont exclaimed, "They all ought to be."

At this expression Deputy Estancelin rushed toward Duke de Gramont, shaking his fist in his face. Deputy Ferry also leaves his seat and threatens the Duke, and the members of the Right rush from their seats and interpose to restore order. The President put on his hat, and in the midst of the confusion the session was temporarily suspended.

M. Jules Favre, on the resumption of the session, asked the immediate consideration of his proposal, but it was refused by a vote of 190 to 53.

M. Clement Duvernois then proposed an order of the day declaring that the Chambers, desirous of insuring energy in the national defense, pass to the order of the day.

M. Ollivier refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the ministry on its passage, but the order was adopted, and at the request of M. Ollivier, a recess was taken that he might withdraw and consult with his colleagues.

M. Ollivier returned after a brief absence, and mounting the tribune, said: "In the presence of the vote of the Chamber, the ministry has given its collective resignation to the Empress Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that Gen. Palekas has been charged with the duty of forming a new ministry. [Applause.] As for us, we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from the present moment our successors, whatever misfortunes they may encounter, will have our support.

After this declaration the Chamber separated in great agitation. In the Senate the resignation of the Ministers was also announced.

LONDON, August 9.—Our special correspondent, in writing from the Prussian headquarters at Mayence, on Saturday morning, says the news of the Prussian victory over MacMahon was just been made known. The fight was very bloody. There was great loss on the Prussian side, as well as on the French. The Bavarian troops behaved magnificently. Many Turcos were taken.

The Scenes of Terror Within and Without the Corps Legislatif Tuesday.

LONDON, August 10.—A special dispatch dated at Paris Wednesday night, gives the following account of the scenes in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday. Deputy Caratry demanded the deposition of the Emperor and was called to order by the chair. The Deputies then abandoned the hall and scattered to their Committee rooms. Outside a wild crowd was assembled, and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in the surrounding streets. The court yard of the Tuilleries was thronged. The soldiery around the hall of the Corps Legislatif and the police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge. Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detachments remained passive in the barracks. Baraguay d'Hilliers organized the troops and the mob was everywhere charged. The correspondent reports that as he was going to post his dispatches he heard the sounds of drums and bugles in every direction.

Inside of the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

The Prince Imperial in London—Also Eugenie's Jewels.

LONDON, August 10.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French Legation in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought the Empress Eugenie's jewels and valuables, and the famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

The French Losses on Saturday.

The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles were frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates.

BERLIN, August 10, 11 A. M.—Official dispatches from the army headquarters state that the results of the battle at Saarbruck on Saturday were more important than at first supposed. Frossard's corps was dispersed. The entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured; prisoners by thousands were taken, and the number is hourly increasing.

A Dictatorship Anticipated.

PARIS, August 10, *via* LONDON.—A Dictatorship is anticipated, with General Trochu acting as supreme head.

The Emperor Invited to Return to Paris.

The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the construction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

The Project of Law for National Defense Adopted.

PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the project of Deputy Caratry for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1864, inclusive, was extended to embrace all men from the ages of twenty and thirty-five who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. The project for armament presented by the Government was adopted, with the addition of the proposition offered by Caratry as previously amended, and with the further special article voting the thanks of the Corps Legislatif to the army, which merits much from the nation. A credit of four million francs for the families of the Garde Mobile was increased to twenty-five million. Deputy Cremieux submitted a proposition that commercial contracts falling due between the present date and the thirtieth of August be prolonged one month. Jules Brame protested against the measure, and Cremieux and Jules Simon insisted upon its necessity, saying that to defend the country the mind must be free of care. The project was voted as urgent. Circulation around the hall outside was by this time stopped by the crowds, and several detachments of troops surrounded the building. The masses, however, were not disorderly. The project of law for the national defense was adopted unanimously. In the excitement, a voice was heard, "Now let Prussia look us in the face."

The New Ministry.

General Count Palikao announced the formation of a new Ministry and read the names as follows: Count Palikao, Minister of War; De la Tour D'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreon, Minister of Interior; Grand Perret, Minister of Justice; De Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce; Busson Billault, President of Council of State. A recess was taken for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the Chambers desired to pass immediately to a discussion of the project of law on the Garde Nationale. Bouffet requested a delay of two hours, as the report on the subject was not quite ready. The Minister of Marine demanded an adjournment. He explained that Count Palikao was now in the Senate and could not assist, at the proceedings, in which his advice was needed. Arago protested against postponement, and Busson Billault demanded an adjournment of the question till to-morrow. Deputy Gambetta insisted that debate should proceed. France, he said, wanted arms, the soil of the country was invaded, and the necessity for instant action was imperative; the government should have made up its mind. [Great sensation.] Minister Jerome David requested that the Ministry have a few hours for reflection.

Napoleon's Movements.

METZ, August 9, 1:52 A. M.—The Emperor went this morning to Marshal Bazaine's headquarters. Bazaine takes command of the troops united at Metz. General de Jean is in command of the Third Corps. The Emperor was well received.

MacMahon Still Retiring.

MacMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back upon Nancy in good order.

Wounded Still Coming In.

MANHEIM, August 9.—The wounded, both German and French, are still arriving in hundreds from the frontier. The hospitals are crowded.

Forward!

The second line is moving forward, and the reserves taking its place.

An Error.

LONDON, August 10.—There was an important error in the Paris letter this morning. Instead of eight majority against Duvernoir's motion, read six votes only against.

Napoleonic Strategy.

A later dispatch from our Paris special correspondent, Tuesday night, says no description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif.

It was known in advance by many members that an order had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier, the emperor seeking to propitiate the people of Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. Jules Favre's plain proposal for revolution was partly due to the knowledge that Ollivier would be succeeded by a purely personal and reactionary Ministry. The personal conflicts with the Ministers were not confined to the Left. Casagnac's threat to shoot the Deputies of the Left was the signal for a general outbreak. There is no attempt to deny his words. They appear in the official report in a moderate form. "If I sat on the bench of the Government, you should all be handed over this evening to the courts martial." The official report adds: "Jules Simon, advancing into the middle of the hall, exclaimed, 'If you wish to shoot us, we are ready.' At this same moment Estancelen, the well known Orleanist, Ferry and other Deputies, sprang down the center. A pointed sneer from Gramont brought him into collision with Estancelen. Valdrome interfered, and for some moments there was a general melee."

When order was restored, Picard said: "If the Chamber, which I do not believe, has confidence in the ministers, if it refuses arms to the citizens, my opinion is that the people ought themselves to procure them by all possible means."

The French Center Broken Between Metz and Nancy.

LONDON, August 10, 10 A. M.—A report is current here that Prince Frederick Charles, with the Second Prussian Army Corps, has broken through the French center between Metz and Nancy.

Committee for National Defense.

PARIS, August 10.—The French Chambers will meet to-day. The Deputies of the Party of the Left will introduce a proposition for the organization of a Committee for National Defense, or the formation of a ministry, selected from among the superior officers, who shall be invested with dictatorial powers and empowered to adopt any and all measures for the security of the national defenses. They shall render an account daily to the Chambers of all measures undertaken, the object being to make the Committee appointed by the Chamber the ruling power.

Immediate Arming of All Citizens.

A manifesto appears in the columns of the Democratic press to-day over the signatures of Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Grevy, calling for the immediate arming of all the citizens.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The Ollivier Ministry having been superceded, General Coursin de Montauban, Count Falkao has been appointed Minister of War, and charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

Calamitous Incapacity of Napoleon and Lebœuf.

LONDON, August 10.—A letter from Metz speaks in the most encouraging way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor, Marshal Lebœuf, and all those composing the military staff of the army. They have utterly lost the confidence of the army, and a change in the commander was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. All this while there is no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army, and under circumstances when "no news" is bad news.

It is stated that General MacMahon wanted some days before the battle to set fire to the forest in his front, through which the Germans came down so unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

Entire Destruction of Frossard's Corps.

Lefrene, editor of the *Soir*, who has just arrived in Paris, from Forbach, says that he witnessed the entire destruction of Frossard's corps, and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who were cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, and who lamented with their latest cry that they fell uselessly, which was the universal cry of the entire army.

Every Soldier Needed in the Field.

Le Soir was hitherto a Government paper, but it now attacks the Ministry for clinging to power and augmenting the garrison of Paris when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says: Every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country must save itself.

Prediction that Napoleon will Never Re-enter Paris.

A special correspondent of the *World* from Paris, late on Monday evening, says: From what I hear of the feeling among the people and the army, I think it more than possible that Napoleon will never re-enter Paris. The army is sick of his amateur generalship.

No Alliance Between Italy and France.

The statement in the *Gaulois* of a secret alliance between France and Italy, and the expected reinforcement of one hundred thousand Italian troops, is *certainly false*. No matter what the King may have promised, his troops would not march.

"Down with Ollivier."

An enormous mob collected outside of the hall of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the grounds in the vicinity of the building being densely packed. The streets resounded with the cries of the infuriated mob, whose anger was manifested against the ministry of Ollivier, by cries of "*a bas Ollivier*." The hall was surrounded by detachments of military who, upon the crowd becoming over-demonstrative, charged the mass and dispersed them, the disorderly parties retreating precipitately through the the avenues leading to the Assembly Room. Pickets and patrols of military and gens d'arms have been established.

Napoleon's Downfall a Foregone Conclusion.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Times* continues to take a doleful view of the situation of Napoleon. In its editorial this morning it treats his downfall as a foregone conclusion.

All Napoleon's Fault.

The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

Prussian Advance Obstructed.

The Prussian advance is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded.

Ominous Signs.

The *Times* regards the absence of any news of the situation of Paris as ominous, and a sign that a disturbance has broken out there. It says Germany never made war on France, but that France has provoked a conflict by her aggressive policy. The Emperor of France challenged Germany to battle, and with the retirement of the challenger battle should close. It quotes approvingly the suggestion of Disraeli that England should now intervene between the combatants. It declares that the English nation is anxious for peace, and respects the dignity and national feelings of both belligerents.

Sheridan at German Headquarters.

Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Forsyth, of the American army, left yesterday for the headquarters of the German armies.

No Naval Battle Yet.

BERLIN, August 10.—All the rumors of a naval battle heretofore circulated are false.

The Wounded in Berlin.

The Opera House in this city has been given up to the Ladies' Sewing Society for hospital purposes. The building is now nearly filled with wounded men.

Belgian Neutrality Treaty Signed.

LONDON, August 10.—The Belgian neutrality treaty has been signed at the Foreign Office by Earl Granville and Herr Bernstoff. Marquis de Lavalette, the French Minister Resident here, announces the adhesion of France to the provisions of the compact.

The Whole Prussian Coast in a State of Perfect Defense.

LONDON, August 10.—A special correspondent writes from Berlin Saturday: The whole Prussian coast is in a state of perfect defense. I have witnessed excellent artillery practice. The ironclad Arminius, which had left for the North Sea in the teeth of the French squadron, has reached port without seeing or being seen by the French vessels, which she passed while at Fredock's Haven. The yacht Grille, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy, is out on the Baltic with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. There is no danger of being caught. A French corvette, near Bornholm, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour. It is impossible to guess, from the French movements, whether they will merely blockade or make an attack upon Kiel or Dantzic. This is considered here as an hopeless attempt, but suspicion is still directed toward Alzen and the Northern parts of Schleswig. Further dispatches from our correspondent says, respecting the engagement at Weissenburg, that the two regiments which suffered the most severely in attacking the town behind the hill with the bayonet, were the "King's Own" Grenadiers of the Fiftieth Fusileers—one recruited in the Dantzic, and the other in Legnitz, Silesia. They are good troops of General Von Steinmetz's own training, but yet are not the best of the Prussian army. The bayonet attack of the Brandenburgers and Pomeraneans means yet a different thing. The regiments of the Eleventh army corps, recruited in the former Electorate in Nassau and Frankfort, co-operated with the regiments named above, and thus, for the first time, fought as Prussian soldiers. As nothing is stated about their losses, it would appear as if care was taken not to expose them too much the first time. The remainder were Bavarian regiments of the Twentieth Bavarian army corps, from Franconia and from the Palatinate itself.

Strenuous Efforts for English and Other Intervention.

French diplomacy is striving to retrieve the disasters of French arms. Strenuous efforts are making for English and other intervention in the Emperor's favor, to arrest the Prussian march and secure allies. The *Moniteur* says important answers are immediately expected, but no semi-official statement is trustworthy. There is no reason to believe Napoleon's appeals will be successful. The English Ministry are capable of almost anything for peace sake, but English opinion will not tolerate diplomatic intervention at such a moment. Extreme impatience is already manifested at the unsatisfactory character of the new arrangement for Belgian neutrality, under which England might suddenly be called on to fight against Prussia, with whom she sympathizes, and for the Emperor, who has forfeited the utterly foolish confidence formerly given him. The favorable impression made by Gladstone's statement has already disappeared. The new treaty is now regarded as a device to get rid of all liability for Belgium at the end of twelve months after the war, and it is asked, "Suppose that France or Prussia had refused to assent, what was the English Government prepared to do?" So far as known, nothing, until coerced by public indignation. It is the dread of being forced to do something which has led the Government to hurry up an adjournment of Parliament, and suspending the rules to get appropriation bills through, it shrinks from questions. What the public fears is that during the recess their deferential diplomacy with France is to be resumed. A debate broke out again yesterday alarming the Cabinet, and could only be stifled by the promise of a last opportunity for discussion to-morrow. With the Government in such a mood an adjournment is calamity, but probably cannot be successfully resisted.

A Memorable Day in Paris.

Tribune's Special.]

LONDON, August 10.—Our special correspondent writes from Paris late Tuesday evening that the sitting of the Corps Legislatif was of a violent character. I passed myself in a carriage through the Place de la Concorde at three o'clock, and observed that the public were not permitted to cross the bridge; that very large bodies of infantry and cavalry were drawn up on the quay to protect the Chamber; that excited crowds encumbered the Place de la Concorde, and parapets of the quay, and that platoons of cavalry and guards were continually clearing the way between the Place de la Concorde and the wing of the Tuileries next the Seine. The Tuileries gardens were shut up, and a large force was under arms to protect the Empress. I hear that after several charges upon the people by the Cuirassiers, the National Guarde were called out, but protested, lodged their arms, and cried that the proper place for all regular troops was on the frontier.

When President Schneider took his seat in the Chamber, Ollivier mounted the tribune and endeavored to read a speech identical with that delivered in the Senate by Esquiras, but he was so much interrupted that very little was heard. The members of the left cried out continually that the safety of the country required the dismissal of the Ministry. Ollivier made a pompous appeal to the confidence of the Chambers, without which he would not remain in office a moment.

Desmoulins, of the Left Center, in his own name moved that Gen. Trochu be called upon to form a Ministry.

Jules Favre proposed in terms that the Chamber should assume full powers to save the country. The incapacity of the Emperor to command the army has been proved, and he should be recalled.

A tremendous row ensued. The voice of the President was heard pronouncing treason. The motion was unconstitutional. He added, "you will never make a revolution with this chamber."

Ollivier, in an excited state, said: "M. Jules Simon has asked me whether we mean to have all the opposition Deputies shot." What answer he made tumult rendered impossible to collect.

Count de Canatry proposed that the Chamber should now treat Napoleon III. as the Chamber treated Napoleon I. in 1815.

Ollivier demanded an hour for consideration, and went at once to the Empress.

I adhere to the opinion that the Empire is on its last legs, but it will die hard, and involve millions in its ruin. The rumor of the evening is that a thorough reactionary and personal ministry will be formed on state of siege principles, the leading members of which will be Baron Jerome David, Count Palikao, of Summer Palace notoriety, and Duke de Persigny. The *Gaulois* gives the extraordinary intelligence that Persigny was author of the false news that Prince Frederick Charles had been made prisoner. No telegrams have been received in London from Paris since Tuesday noon.

The Proposal of the Left.

The proposal of the Left yesterday contains the following: Inasmuch as the capacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril and caused the loss of two great battles in spite of the heroic valor of our soldiers, first, a committee of national defense is constituted in the national assembly, composed of fifteen members; second, until further orders this Committee shall be placed over all the existing authorities; third, it shall summon all the citizens to arms; fourth, every act tending to obstruct the acts of the Committee shall be considered crimes against the nation. This was what brought the violent scene in the Chamber, the result of which is not yet known.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

General Belief that the Empire is Near Its End.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1870.

The belief is quite general here in official circles that the French Empire is near its end, and that a military regency will soon be established or a Republic declared. The appointment of Marshal Bazane as Commander-in-Chief is looked upon as an abdication by Napoleon of his military supremacy, and people think this will soon be followed by some act divesting him of civil supremacy. A letter received to day from a citizen of our country in Paris, alludes to talk that an American legion will be formed, and says it is all nonsense, the writer adding that nine-tenths of the Americans there warmly sympathize with Prussia. He states that Mr. Washburne has his hands full with the Prussians who have been put under the protection of our flag; that nearly all the French are for war, but there is a strong undercurrent of support from those who believe it will end in the overthrow of Napoleon and the establishment of a republic.

Austrian Neutrality Circular.

A copy of the Austrian neutrality circular has been received. Diplomats who have read it think Austria is gratified at the outbreak. The French sympathizers do not at all credit the story that she will aid their country, and still remain of their original opinion, viz: that she will ultimately go in on the side of Prussia; nor is it believed within the circle of the French legation that Italy will assist France, notwithstanding all that is said to that effect by the cable and Paris journals.

Probably a Mistake.

The dispatch announcing a new line of steamers from Antwerp to New York must be a mistake, as nothing has been heard of such a line here.

Prussia Ordering Arms.

Prussia has given a large order for Gatling batteries to a Connecticut firm, and orders for Berdan and Remington rifles have been received from several European powers.

France Aroused.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

The banks of the Moselle no longer demand our first attention;—the interest of Europe centers on the banks of the Seine. All France is in uproar, and Paris is revolutionary.

A French levy *en masse* is a terrible and a dangerous thing. Men now from one end of France to the other are rushing together, clamoring for arms and leaders, chanting the Marseillaise, and shouting "*A bas la Prusse!*" A real enthusiasm for war has seized upon the whole nation. There is no doubt that the Government, if it had means of transportation and subsistence, might to-day throw upon the Prussian lines almost every Frenchman capable of bearing arms, and these men would fight to the death to drive back the hated invader. But a population in arms is not an army. A large proportion of the new levies are doubtless men who have served already in the army or the national guard, and could soon be made effective soldiers. We are told, also, that the French are a people of military tastes, which is quite true; yet the average French peasant, before he has been made over by drilling and discipline, is one of the most unmartial creatures in the world. A long stay in camp or barracks is necessary to fit him for the field. So if the full strength of the Empire is now called forth, only a small part of it will be immediately available at the front.

On the other hand, a levy of this kind, if not immediately formidable to the enemy, is very apt to be formidable to its own commanders. The patriotic enthusiasm kindled by disaster does not readily brook delay, and the French populace, in their present temper, if not led at once against the Prussians, will be apt to turn their arms against the Government that has got them into trouble. They are not satisfied to enlist quietly and go where the generals want to have them. They insist upon taking the reins into their own hands, and declare that in a crisis like this every citizen must be "armed and ready." It is easy to see what this means. If another victory should be won by the Prussians, those arms would never again be under the command of Napoleon. The soldiers would overturn the throne for the sake of saving the country. The events of last week have shaken the dynasty almost to its fall, and we see little probability that Napoleon will recover the prestige he has lost. His inefficiency as a commander, which military men knew well enough before, has now been manifested to everybody. If his fortunes should be retrieved by a victory at Metz the credit will not belong to him and will not be given him. Perhaps in the course of the campaign some great military genius may arise among the French host, as a great military genius arose in the last century among the hosts of revolutionary France, and the people, after marching to victory under him, may place him at the head of the nation. But the sick man who lies suffering and beaten at Chalons will never again enkindle their ardor. It is not for him that France has arisen.

It may soon prove, indeed, that it is against him France has arisen. The French Chamber votes a want of confidence in his Ministry. The Ministry, in turn, does what it can to allay the rising storm, by ignoring alike Emperor and Regent. Appeals to Paris are officially promulgated, which implore that there be no rising, on the avowed ground that it would place the French army between two fires. And all this we learn over wires guarded with the most jealous surveillance, by what is left of the French Government! When the official censorship permits so much to be known, as the best face it can put on affairs, what must be the worst? That Napoleon is not expected ever to enter Paris again comes to us in a dispatch from one of our correspondents there; and the prediction seems an easy one. That the Empress is preparing for flight is a rumor no longer hard to believe. Paris seems trembling on the verge of revolution.

The Crisis to Napoleon—The Republic His Only Safety.

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

The days of the Napoleonic empire and dynasty are numbered. The handwriting is on the wall. The peril to the imperial family is imminent and menacing from without and within. The symptoms of a revolutionary ferment in Paris are as ominous as the late defeats of the French armies. The *plebiscite* was a delusion which led Napoleon into a fatal blunder. He entered into this war with Prussia for the purpose and with the expectation of adding so much of glory and power to his government that its transmission to the Prince Imperial would be accepted with enthusiasm by the French people. Instead of "gloire" and "victorie," however, he has brought defeat and humiliation upon France, and though France may retrieve her disaster, expel the bold invaders of her soil, and exact an ample reparation for her losses, the disasters suffered by Napoleon and the empire cannot be repaired. The prestige and the glory of the empire are gone with these crowning misfortunes to the third Napoleon, the whole of whose splendid and prosperous administration has barely sufficed to excuse with the French people the breach of faith through which he displaced the second republic and reinstated the empire.

This war has already convinced the French people that the nephew has nothing of the military genius of his uncle; and it has convinced the world that the French Emperor commands nothing of that enthusiasm of the French army which made "the Little Corporal" master of the Continent. This war has proved another thing—that the true policy of Louis Napoleon, and the policy to which he owes his long and successful reign, was the policy embodied in those expressive words, "the empire is peace;" for the time has gone by when the old enthusiasm of the French army can be revived with the presence of the Prince Imperial of the house of Bonapartes even.

The Emperor has told us that his veterans wept at the tranquility displayed by his Prince Imperial in his baptism of fire. We rather incline to think that a feeling akin to shame must have been that of the French veterans in having it thus proclaimed to the world that they had no better cause in this war than the cause of that poor, innocent boy as their next Emperor; for this is the year of our Lord 1870. History tells us, too, that when even Napoleon the First began to parade his Prince Imperial as his imperial successor, he reopened the door to the Bourbons.

What, now, is the situation of Napoleon the Third? These late significant successes of the Prussians manifestly reduce him to the choice of the Bourbons or the republic. With the enlargement of these successes of Prussia she may be enabled to dictate a peace to France embracing the restoration of the Bourbons, with the consent of England, Russia and Austria. For the present Napoleon has taken in this war the first steps on the road to another Holy Alliance. Where lies his way of escape and of safety from expulsion and an inglorious ending to his glorious name? It lies in the bold alternative of a surrender of his personal Imperial rights and his family pretensions, in the return of his government to the French people from whom it was taken, and in his proclamation of the republic through a convention to be elected by the free suffrages of the people. We believe the time has fully come when the French army and the people would respond to this course of action with a unanimity and enthusiasm which would make her as powerful against all hostile coalitions as she was under her first republic, though attacked simultaneously on every side by land and sea.

Under the late *plebiscite* the French people made their elections as between order and chaos, and they voted for the Emperor and his empire as representing law, order and peace. Now, amid the disasters of a needless war, let the Emperor proclaim his abdication and the restoration of the republic, and he will gain by this *coup d'etat* for France and the glory of his name far more than he has lost. He will initiate the successful adoption of the grandest of all Napoleonic ideas—that idea which was in the mind of the first Napoleon when at St. Helena he said that "in fifty years Europe will be republican or Cossack." Modern scientific inventions and means of enlightenment have put the Cossacks into the background; but they have brought republican principles and popular rights so conspicuously into the foreground that we may reasonably hope to see every State of Europe a republic and the Continent a confederation of republics during the present generation.

German unity is but a repetition of Italian unity and Austrian unity, and all these unions of different detachments in each case of the same people are but the initial movements to governments "for the people, by the people, and of the people," as as our honest and patriotic republican Lincoln once expressed it. The republic, then, is the winning card for Napoleon. Let him reinstate the republic in France, and according to the American idea of popular rights, and the event [illegible] if France will be at once disarmed. The Germans will rise for a united republic; the Italians will adopt the idea, Spain will adopt it, and Austria—which has advanced so far in this direction since Sadowa as to be a wonder to all her neighbors—Austria will follow in the same glorious and decisive revolution. Thus the liberal aspirations of the first French republic, under which the first Napoleon carved his way to the empire, will be fully realized as the work of the third Napoleon, and thus the end of his great career will be its crowning glory. On the other hand, in adhering to his empire and his Prince Imperial, he will be fighting for a "lost cause," and his end will make him in history appear rather as a successful usurper than as a great ruler by the will of the French people; for their will is not the empire.

The Situation.

[From the New York Times, of yesterday.]

We may expect to hear at any moment of the capture of Strasburg by the Prussians. It is quite evident that the French garrison can never hold out against the force which is marching upon it. At Metz, however, the contest will be more severe. The Emperor has returned to that point, and has had long consultations with Marshal Bazaine. The troops available for the defense of Metz and Nancy do not seem to exceed 250,000, a force utterly inadequate to the task, unless the old boast of the French should turn out to be well founded—namely, that a handful of men could hold Metz against a vast army. Meanwhile, the movement of the Prussians upon Mulhausen appears to indicate a formidable invasion of France at a point where fewer obstacles would have to be encountered.

The mistake which was fatal to Napoleon was evidently delay. It appears that the Prussians fully expected to be attacked a fortnight ago, and were much surprised at the French Generals losing their opportunity. The movement of the Prussian armies at the close of last week seems to have taken their foes completely by surprise. Napoleon will have good cause to remember the result of his procrastination to the last day of his life.

In Paris all is excitement and agitation. The first act of the Corps Legislatif was to pass a vote adverse to the Ministry. This seems to have astonished M. Ollivier, for the Deputies have shown no sign of being opposed to the policy which culminated in a declaration of war. They approved of the course taken by the Emperor, and did as much to force on the war as Napoleon himself—refusing even to listen to M. Thiers's protest against it. The general feeling in the French capital is unquestionably one of eagerness to retrieve the evil fortunes of the day. But this very sentiment may be ominous for the Emperor. To him will be ascribed the disasters which have befallen the national arms. The substitution of Marshal Bazaine for General MacMahon may not appease the irritation of the people. These are the hours when Napoleon's faith in his "star" must be well nigh dead. Even the Pope turns his back upon him. "God will provide for me," His Holiness is reported to have said, when he was told that the Imperial forces would be withdrawn from Rome—"May I never see the French troops again!" But whatever may become of the Emperor, it is impossible to suppose that the French people will consent to peace until calamity after calamity has convinced them that they have found an enemy against whom they cannot contend.

The Ministerial Crisis in France.

[From the New York World of yesterday.]

Placed between two perils; the visible military peril of the Prussian advance, and the not less real though as yet barely visible political peril of revolution; the Legislative body of France yesterday exhibited a spirit and acted with a resolution hardly to have been expected from a public assembly so long unaccustomed to take any real initiative. A motion was made by M. Clement Duvernois that the Legislative body express its want of confidence in the Ministry. The Chamber adopted the motion "by a large majority," and the Prime Minister, M. Ollivier, we are told, asked the Chamber to suspend for a time its session. As M. Ollivier came into office on the 2d of January as the champion and representative of constitutional government, there can, of course, be but one thing for him to do in the face of such a vote. He and his colleagues must place their resignations in the hands of the Emperor. This result will gratify people of the most various political opinions, without seriously offending or alienating any considerable party in France. For M. Ollivier came into power not because he was pressed into power by any considerable following of his own, nor yet because he represented any powerful and well organized body of political convictions in France, but because the Emperor put out his hand through the opened palace doors to draw him in as a sign and a symbol that thenceforth the palace doors should no more be closed against the people. Now that the "Marseillaise" has been sung in the streets of Paris, on the boards of the Grand Opera, and around the imperial table at St. Cloud, there can be no great reason for keeping at the head of affairs a symbol of things come to pass. Certainly there can be no great reason for doing this when the symbol has proved itself, in the hour of a sharp national crisis, to be a symbol only, without a man in it. The defeat of MacMahon has made such symbols not only superfluous but dangerous. It is a sign of political health in the French body politic that it has also, as the vote of yesterday shows, made these superfluous and dangerous symbols impossible. It is true that M. Clement Duvernois, on whose motion this step was taken by the Legislature, and who may therefore, we presume, be supposed likely to take a seat in the new Cabinet for the formation of which he calls, is a recent and champion and friend of the Emperor of the French. In the journal of M. Duvernois, *Le Peuple Français*, which he began to publish in 1869, it was believed that the Emperor used to write such articles as he judged it wise should appear from time to time for the purpose of feeling the public pulse; and in May, 1869, M. Clement Duvernois, supported by the government, was elected a Deputy from the High Alps. His denunciation against the Ollivier government will doubtless, therefore, be charged to the account of personal and partisan ambition, and his presence in any new Cabinet will obviously afford such a Cabinet no great strength either with the Legislature or with the people. But the strength of a French government must be really dependent at such a moment as this less on the political than on the military aspects of the position in France. After the Ollivier government shall have been sacrificed, there will be a reasonable chance that almost any Cabinet which could now be constructed will be sustained so long as victory waits on the arms of France. There is no chance at all that any Cabinet which could now be constructed would be retained for a moment after the repetition on a grander scale of the Prussian successes in Alsace.

The resignation of the Ollivier Ministry, then, if we are to treat it as an accomplished fact, must be construed as an expression of the popular demonstration that nothing shall be too high and nothing too low to be swept out of the way when it impedes the resistance of France to her invaders. As the Prussians annihilated the beautiful mansion and grounds of the banker Oppenheim, near Cologne, in order to get a clear range for their guns, so France raises her hand to brush away the compromise Ministry of January. In its place we need hardly yet expect to see France represented by a Ministry of positive views and fearless decision, but we shall at least see that country of action compel *some* Ministry to do its duty. If it now dispatches M. Ollivier and his colleagues to the rear, it is for the same reason which led to the selection of Marshal Bazaine and the dismissal of Marshal Leboeuf. France calls into the field her best strategist, Trochu, and her best tactician, Bazaine, effecting thus a virtual military abdication of Napoleon III. It will be interesting to see whom she can summon from the peaceful ranks of life to accept an even more trying trust than this in the virtual political abdication of the French Emperor. Whomsoever she may summon, the mere fact that she has roused herself to summon somebody into her councils means war to-day, and war in its most determined form. What the same fact shall be found to mean a little later we assume not to prophesy. The fortune of war must be heard on that question. But the world may well hang upon the final answer; for it will involve matters of the most enduring moment to many nations besides France, nor least, perchance, to that very German people which is now once more, as so often of old, marching in the faith and passion of a noble and beautiful popular hope to do the behest, albeit all unconciously, of princely ambitions neither beautiful nor noble.

The Battles of Last Week.

[From the New York Sun, 9th.]

Previous to the astonishing operations of Friday and Saturday last, the Prussian lines extended from Landau in the Palatinate to Treves in Rhenish Prussia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles; and the French faced them with their right at Hagenau and their left at Sierck. Of the number of the forces actually engaged on either side we have no means of judging with certainty; but the fact that General Von Moltke, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, did not hesitate to move in three independent columns, separated from each other by distances of sixty miles or more, and with none but telegraphic communication with headquarters, would lead to the conclusion that neither of these two columns could have been less than eighty thousand strong.

Moltke's plan was to attack the French right under MacMahon near Weissenburg, to break through the French center at Saarbruck, and at the same time to advance from the direction of Treves upon Sierck and Thionville, driving back the left of the French forces. A plan like this, involving three separate battles, and, as the event shows, two of them of the first importance, could only have been undertaken by a commander confident alike in the superior number of his troops and their superior fighting qualities. What is surprising is, that each of these battles resulted in a decisive victory for the Prussians.

On the eastern extremity of the line the Crown Prince of Prussia advanced against MacMahon, the most esteemed of all the French Generals, who had under him his own corps and a part, if not all, of that of General Failly. The result here was the total defeat of MacMahon, after a sanguinary contest, and his retreat in the direction of Bitche, abandoning Alsace to the Prussians. At the same time General Goeben, commanding the Prussian center, attacked the French under Frossard at Saarbruck, and, after a prolonged and obstinate combat, with heavy losses on both sides, drove them from the field, and succeded in interposing his own troops between the routed corps of Frossard and the broken army of MacMahon fleeing from Hagenau, and in breaking its communication with the French headquarters. Simultaneously with these two great battles, a third of less extent appears to have been fought upon the Prussian right by the troops under Prince Frederick Charles, who pressed forward with equal fortune, and drove the left wing of the French out of Sierck into Thionville. It was even reported that they had captured the last named place; but this is impossible.

In the face of such an accumulation of disasters, it is not surprising that the French Government should be as much demoralized as its army, and both the Ministry and the Empress-Regent should issue terrified appeals to the people, calling upon them to rise to save the country from the new invasion of an almost resistless conqueror. With facts so stupendous before us, it is useless to speculate upon the probable developments of the future. It is manifest that France is almost as deeply humiliated by this defeat as by that of Waterloo. There the Emperor had all staked upon the issue of a single field; here the Prussians have won everything in three separate and remote, yet contemporaneous battles. In the beginning of the present war the French rushed to the frontier, in the confident hope of accumulating there an overwhelming mass of soldiers before their heavier and slower antagonists could be ready to sustain their onslaught. Such was the programme; but how different is the performance! The French armies outnumbered; the boasted French *elan* repelled; the traditional *furia Francese* crushed beneath the steadiness and pertinacity of the North; the French discipline met with greater discipline; the French fire silenced by deadlier weapons; the result a disaster without parallel; defeat everywhere; the relief even of a trifling collateral victory nowhere!

We have said that we will not speculate upon the effects of this unprecedented calamity; but there is one point which public curiosity is active, which we will presume to discuss. It is generally supposed that the defeat of Napoleon must lead to the expulsion of himself and his family from Europe. This is not improbable. Indeed, we are confident that such will be the ultimate conclusion; but this conclusion cannot be reached at once. The unanimous feeling of the French people to-day is to drive the invader from their soil—by gigantic efforts to retrieve their misfortune, and wipe away the dishonor that has fallen upon them. They will rise as one man for this purpose, and they will, of necessity, rally around the imperial standard, and fight under the lead of the Emperor. But another defeat like the present, or even a protracted course of partial and fruitless advantages, would be sure to result in the downfall of the Bonapartes; but as yet such an event is out of the question.

After the battle of Sadowa the Prussians halted. The road to Vienna was open to them. The fate of Austria seemed to be entirely in their hands, and superficial observers expected that they would hasten to strip the Hapsburgs of all their Germanic possessions. But the great intellect that now presides over the aggrandizement of Prussia is too profound to be led into any such delusive enterprise. The progress of the Prussian armies was stayed at a point beyond which the hostility of the great powers would have been provoked. The war was ended, and Austria was allowed to continue her diminished existence. Is it possible that any such considerations will now arrest the advance of conquering Germany? Is there any chance that peace may be suddenly re-established? We think not. France cannot consent to peace while she still has resources sufficient to restore the honor of her arms; and Prussia cannot consent until the enemy who has so rashly provoked her to the field shall be deprived, for the present at least, of the power again to disturb the repose of Europe. The war will doubtless go on; but such victories as those of Saturday show that there is after all a possibility of its being made a short war. Another blow like this, and the danger that all the other powers of Europe may be involved in the struggle will be greatly diminished, if not removed altogether.

The Disaster too Vast to be Disguised.

[From the New York Times.]

These are the darkest days France has been called upon to pass through since 1815. Fear and anxiety hang over every household in Paris. A few days ago the majority of the French people believed that their armies would never be uprooted from German soil until Prussia sued for peace. With startling suddenness the whole prospect has been changed. It is a question not of marching to Berlin, but of saving Paris. The Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The disaster is too vast to be disguised. The French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can only beseech the people to go forth to the defense of their native land. Those who have seen in this war only a question between Napoleon and Bismarck, between despotism and freedom, between one man and the ascendency of liberal ideas, would naturally suppose that this appeal for fresh armies would be unheeded. They leave out of consideration the fact that, when a proud nation sees its existence threatened, it will generally push all political differences aside, and strike for the preservation of its honor. If Napoleon perished to-morrow this war would go on. Already the National Guard are clamoring to be led to the front. The love of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies are withdrawn from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the invasion of their soil by a foreign army will not be a subject of rejoicing with them.

But the crisis is tremendous. Even France with all her resources may not be able to cope successfully with it. The Prussian commanders are succeeding by the same tactics as those which they found so efficient in the Austrian campaign. While the enemy is laying plans for an advance, they hurl vast masses of men upon him, and swallow him up. Thus they gain an inestimable advantage at the outset of the struggle. It was said of the Austrians that they did not fight so well as the Prussians, and that they were not so well armed. Mr. Dicey wrote, in 1866, "The Prussians have not as yet had the opportunity of showing how their troops would conduct themselves if confronted by an army which attacked them with the vigor of the French." The test has now been made, and the result is a repetition of Koniggratz. The Prussian army and the Prussian system of tactics, are still invincible. Every part of Napoleon's plans has been brought to utter confusion. If he had any chance at all to begin with, he very soon lost it. He has now to lead a beaten army. The magic which still clung to the name of Napoleon in the minds of the soldiers is gone. It is an alarming emergency which the French Chambers will be called upon to consider today.

The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday tells us that the relations of the French government with the neutral powers continue to be satisfactory. These relations would probably be much more satisfactory if some of the Great Powers would throw off their neutrality, and send a few battalions to the aid of France. If the position of England is "satisfactory" to herself, she enjoys that satisfaction alone. Prussia is covertly threatening her, and France is deeply incensed.

It is the story of our own war over again. England's policy, if a series of blunders can be dignified with the name of policy, is so contrived as to offend both sides at once. England may some day be called upon to account both to France and Prussia for pursuing a course which pretended to be strictly neutral, and was in reality inimical to both. When that time arrives she will find it more hopeless to look for allies than France does now. She has sown the seeds of hatred all over the world, and the crop of vengeance will assuredly spring up. The bulk of the people in England know nothing about foreign politics—the organs of "public opinion" generally run wild in times of excitement. Thus it happens that at this moment Prussia is shaking the rod over England's back, and France remembers that she has something besides Waterloo to avenge.

Meanwhile France is called upon to make fresh sacrifices in behalf of this new war for an "idea." The Ministers think the National Guard can defend Paris, but "there is a point not less essential—it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army." They deal plainly with the people—there is no help for it. It will be necessary to call out all available forces—even a portion of the *gensdarmerie*. So soon has this great power been reduced to its last resources! The "seven weeks' war" with Austria was not half so startling, for Austria was ill-prepared, and knew nothing of her antagonist's strength. France has been making preparations for years, and yet two days' fighting disperses a magnificent army, and obliges her to bring another into the field, gathered from all quarters.

The Ministers still boast that they can still bring forward two millions of men to meet the invader, all armed, and many of them trained soldiers. They are not afraid to call out those forces which are ordinarily supposed to be less favorable to the Empire than the regular army. So far we hear of no dissensions. A common danger unites the country—just as a common danger lately united Germany. A foolish telegram from Antwerp says that "the opinion" there is that the war will be over in a week. Antwerp was, we believe, a place of some importance in the fifteenth century, but we were not aware till to-day that the opinion of its inhabitants at present decides the fates of Empires, or is a potent factor in European politics. It is probable, however, the opinion of these omniscient burghers notwithstanding, that it will take more than a week to break either of the great powers now arrayed against each other.

Napoleon's Last Blunder His Greatest.

[From the Herald.]

Our columns this morning present a chaotic mass of intelligence regarding the war. That Prussia has gained a victory which almost determines the campaign is a conviction which is shared by every nationality, Frenchmen scarcely excepted. The news this morning clearly shows that the French on Saturday were found unequal to the Prussians at two points of their line—at two points which deserve to be spoken of as their right and left flanks. The victory of the Crown Prince was scarcely more complete than was that of Van Goeben. General Frossard was not more completely defeated between Saarbruck and Forbach than was MacMahon at Haguenau and Woerth. On each of her projecting points France was punished. The news of this morning seems to imply very general demoralization all along the French line. MacMahon's army seems to have been cut to pieces and, according to late intelligence, it was hopelessly cut off from the main body of the French army. It seems to have been equally bad with the forces under Frossard. Forbach is in the hands of the Prussians, and according to Prussian reports, it is a most important srtategic point.

This, however, does not fully state the advantages gained by Prussia. In consequence of the victories won on the right and on the left the Prussian army felt emboldened to move forward along its whole line. The result has been that not only have the French on the right and on the left retired, and retired in confusion, but the headquarters which were at Metz, have been drawn inwards, the Emperor retiring, sick, it is said, and almost in despair, to Chalons. Without going too much into details, which more perplex than enlighten the reader, it may be said with confidence that the whole French army has been driven back, and that the original plan of the campaign, so far as France is concerned, has been a complete failure. Napoleon assumed the aggressive; he carried the war into the enemy's country; but, in place of marching direct and triumphant to Berlin, he now retires crestfallen and sick towards Paris. At the moment we write it is possible that a great battle is going on—a battle not of divisions, but of whole armies. All accounts agree in this—that Prussia is pressing on in the rear of the retreating French; that the Prussian army numbers somewhere about 800,000 men; that it is flushed with success, and that Napoleon, if he would save Paris, must fight at once.

In the event of a general engagement taking place without delay it is not difficult to see that the chances are mightily in favor of Prussia. The forces of King William move on unbroken and cheered by victory at every step. The forces of Napoleon are broken on the right and left, scattered, and, by virtue of retreat, demoralized along the whole line. This, however, is not all. German soldiers, like all soldiers of the North, go into battle counting on possible defeat, and prepared to learn and turn, if possible, defeat into victory; French soldiers, like all soldiers of the South, go into battle counting on success and on success only. All the advantages of the situation are, therefore, in favor of Prussia. Napoleon must concentrate before he can fight; and in concentrating it is next to impossible to prevent the enemy from finding an easy way to Paris. Prussia is already in order and marches on like a living wedge. If Prussian troops are only quick enough they may be in Paris before Napoleon is able to get his army in fighting order. If it be true that the Emperor is sick the chances of France are nowhere. The absurdity of the one man power is likely to have an effective illustration before this war is ended.

The general situation is enlivened somewhat by news from Italy. On the one hand we are told that the Pope, dreading an invasion by the party of action in Italy, has imploringly besought the Empress Regent to send him only one ship, that he may have a secure place of refuge. On the other hand we learn that Victor Emanuel has agreed to send one hundred thousand men to the assistance of Napoleon. Both reports are in all likelihood true. If true it requires no large amount of observation to see that Italy is to be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. The Italian people cannot, at one and the same time, invade the Pontifical territory and send legions to the Rhine. Napoleon's difficulty is Mazzini's opportunity; and although the triumvir is old he has not, we may rest assured, abandoned his principles or given up his purpose. More than this. If Italy goes in for France why should not Spain? Why should not Austria? If Italy and Spain and Austria go in for France, or if any one of them offers France assistance, the duel between France and Prussia is ended and the war becomes European. Russia, to a dead certainty, will hurry forward her legions to the front of the fight, and Russia and Prussia, whatever Great Britain may do, will put down the South. The presumption is that Great Britain, in such a case, will come in as mediator and probably end this fight. The Bible prophets, who see in this fight the battle of Armageddon, may not be so far wrong after all.

The condition of France as compared with the condition of Germany at the present moment is bad. France trembles. Germany is full of confidence. The *morale* of the struggle is all against France. It was Napoleon who began the war, and the pretext for war, according to the common sense of mankind, was contemptible. Napoleon talked big; King William was calm, dignified and willing to abide the issue. Napoleon was theatrical and talked of Louis and his first baptism of fire. The boy prince, after his baptism, is hurried back to his mother. How much grander the conduct of King William! He waits until he has a right to speak. Compare the "baptism of fire" with the words, "a great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy." The former is modern charlatanism. The latter has the fine ring of the good old times, when men had faith in the God of battles. Napoleon may yet turn the tide of victory and save France and his dynasty. But if he does not win a great battle before Monday first, which is his *fete* day, the house of Bonaparte is doomed. According to all appearances Napoleon's last blunder has been his greatest.

CRIME FOLLOWS CRIME.

The Crime of Murder Accompanying the Crime of Liquor Selling—A Fearful Record of Blood that Whisky Has Shed—Where Rests the Responsibility?

"The Carnival of Crime" is now a "standing head" for both local and editorial columns in all the New York papers, and indeed it may well be. Robberies and assaults have now become of such little account in the metropolis, besides the constantly increasing murders, open even more than secret, that men indeed seem rioting in the frenzy of a carnival where blood alone can satisfy their fierce passions. Absolutely awful to read of, is the crime now rampant in New York, and yet, as it seems to be epidemic in its action, the same thing may soon be true of other cities. The same human nature as in New York actuates the people here, and the grand cause for all the crime there exists here in fearful prevalence. Liquor, intoxicating and maddening liquor, is responsible, and in most cases directly, for the blood that is now flowing so freely in the chief city of the continent.

As surely as any liquor makes a man drunk, taking away his brains and debasing him into a maudlin idiot, or crazing him into a frenzied, fighting, murdering desperado, it is a crime to give to that man that liquor. Whether he errs or is right, who being able to, drinks moderately of liquor that does not intoxicate him, is not now in question. The point is that it is a crime against the public peace and security, and a crime against a man to give him liquor, which it is known will intoxicate him and put him beyond self control. Other crimes follow this one most readily. Especially does bloodshed follow liquor drinking, for, while robbery and its kind require sober brains for their accomplishment, he must be crazed with passion or with drink who takes a fellow creatures life. In proof of these words the record of the murderers now awaiting trial in the Tombs of New York, given a *Herald* reporter, will suffice:

Michael Kearney for shooting Richard Gerdis during a drunken row with Thomas Costello June 3, 1869.

Philip Croney for stabbing David O'Day in a drinking saloon November 25, 1868.

John Glass for stabbing Henry Wachter July 24, 1870. Both had been drinking whisky.

Thomas Jackson, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, for shooting Archibald Douglass in a liquor saloon October 29, 1869.

Morris Keber, for stabbing Conrad Ostreicher in a liquor saloon, December 31, 1869.

George Nelson, for beating his wife, Mary, to death during a drunken fit, June 29, 1880.

John Sullivan for stabbing John O'Brien, when both were drunk, June 15, 1870.

Thomas Sheridan for stabbing Daniel Mitchell, while drunk, June 25, 1870.

James McCarroll for murdering Bartholomew Buckley, while drunk, June 22, 1880.

Henry Vasquez, a Cuban of reputed good family, having lived a life of debauchery for four years in New York, for stabbing his mistress, Josephine Wood, October 22, 1866.

James Wood for killing his wife Bridget, while drunk, August 30, 1869.

John Purcell for shooting William Kiernan, while pretty well drunk, May 24, 1868. Under sentence to be hung August 15.

Thomas Sheridan, who killed his wife Margaret, February 6, 1870, was not considered dissipated. Michael Martin, who stabbed Patrick Welch March 17, 1870 will not say whether he had been drinking. Dr. Michael A. Wolf, who caused Henrietta Williams's death, by abortion, favors free drinking, though he is not reported as a whisky user himself.

The fearful fact is, that of these fifteen murderers, *twelve* were confessedly in liquor at the time of committing their crime, while it is only unknown whether the other three were in the same condition, yet the latest records are as bad as this and liquor can be charged with its full share of all the crimes. On Saturday Ellen Tranor stabbed Thomas Dodd, of No. 22 Batavia street; Edward Eppler was stabbed by William Erchenfeld, of No. 319 avenue A; Eusebius Martinus stabbed Martha Drake, at No 95 Bowery; George Cedell, of No. 116 Ludlow street, stabbed Jacob Schnieder, of No. 254 East Houston street; Counsellor Higginbotham, on Saturday night, stabbed Alderman M. Healy On Sunday, Wm. Melledy stabbed John Wray, of 274 Bowery; Patrick Cusick fatally stabbed John Campbell; a fight occurred on a ferry-boat, and John Mormion was nearly drowned; August Danach, of 16 Monroe street, and Mary Clark, of 40 New Chambers street, cut on the head; Patrick Dooley, of 426 East Eighteenth street, was shot by his son; a party consisting of James Fingleton, Patrick and Joseph Reilley, and Thomas Sands entered the baker shop of Adam Langfield, No. 514 East Fourteenth street, on a drunken frolic, and Fingleton was killed with a bayonet; Dominick Brennan, Peter Haley, John Reed, and Mary Chunan entered the tenement house No. 592 Second avenue, and stabbed a man named McLaughlin; all the parties were in liquor.

Monday's dispatches from New York enumerated three stabbing cases and three cases where men were severely injured by blows from stones hurled in the streets. In the *Herald's* words:

"Add to this list a large number of suicides, fights and assaults and burglaries, and the fact is abundantly apparent that New York city is at present revelling in a carnival of crime, and rum and sultry weather is filling the prisons and keeping the coroners busy."

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Liquor causes the crime, but who is to blame for the liquor? It is the men of means and position in the city, who have permitted scoundrels to manage its affairs, preferring to endure almost any kind of misgovernment so that they can be left to their own schemes for personal enjoyment or enrichment. It is the citizens that have been too respectable to go to the polls and act as citizens.

In New York, and in every city, there are enough honest, business men to keep control of municipal affairs, if they will only leave their private schemes for a while and unite to eject from place the thieves and demagogues who fatten at the public crib and who remove every obstruction from the free use of liquor by the populace. It is significant testimony of the truth of our assertions that while there were over four hundred arrests in New York city on Saturday and Saturday night last (against 656 in Pittsburgh during the entire month of July), this number is at least three times greater than the average before the present reform charter went into operation. And the *Tribune* says:

"We hav'nt the poor consolation of knowing that this extraordinary result was due to the unusual vigilance of the reorganized police. On the contrary, it is clear that the laxity with which the Excise law is enforced is the primary cause of the trouble. If the police were as vigilant in this time of an inoperative Excise law in arresting those guilty of drunkenness as they were under Kennedy, the arrests would be treble what they are reported. As long as the city charter does not punish the violation of the Excise by the liquor dealers, the police will not arrest the liquor drinkers."

The business men of New York who neglected to join to throttle the thieving rings when Fernando Wood was Mayor, now have themselves to blame that those rings have so grown under "Boss Tweed that they can dictate the terms of a most corrupt city charter, under which drinking is increasing, crime is increasing, and taxes are rapidly increasing.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1870.

The confirmation of the Prussian victories has caused a steady advance, both at home and abroad, of American securities, and to-day gold was lower than since the formal announcement of the declaration of war against Prussia by France. The premium ruled steady at about 17 until this afternoon, when there was a drop of nearly one per cent. There is a more confident tone pervading the market, growing out of the Prussian victories, and the hope is expressed that these victories will lead to a speedy settlement of the difficulties that have so interrupted the peace and unsettled commercial values of the foreign markets. The advance in United States bonds was well maintained to-day, and but small amounts are offered for sale even at the advanced prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114¾	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	112¼	112	111¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110	110
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	117¾	117¼	117¾

—In New York the only feature to the money market is the wide difference in rates between call loans and time engagements. On approved collateral the former class of loans are readily made at three and four per cent, with five as an exceptional rate, while short time engagements cannot be made under seven per cent. The best grades of commercial paper are quoted at 6½ to 8 per cent., with very little doing under seven per cent. Washington telegrams say that the currency balance in the Treasury is now $40,027,000. The fact that the amount is so large goes far towards allaying the apprehension of a stringent money market which prevails in some quarters, owing to the recent heavy loss in the bank reserve, as it is believed that on the first symptoms of stringency the Secretary will increase his bond purchases. The same dispatches give the coin balance at 105,000,000, of which $38,250,000 are in coin certificates.

—The money market at Cincinnati has been steadily but gradually working into a closer condition. This has not resulted so much from an increased demand as from a conservative course on the part of bankers, who are made to be more cautious by the uncertainties attending the result of the European war, and also by the unlooked for suspension that occurred during the week. It is also claimed that the amount of money to the credit of depositors is unusually light for the season of the year, and some of the bankers say that there are customers who have usually very large balances in summer on which good discount lines are had in the winter, who will be put on short commons next winter. Rates of interest range at 9@12 per cent—an increased amount of paper being now charged the latter rate. Offerings of paper outside of banks have increased, and now are about as large as the bankers can place.

—At Philadelphia the money market is more active, and there is quite an earnest demand from the interior. The banks could loan much more than they are willing to part with at six per cent. The unfavorable state of the foreign trade, as stated by the beureau at Washington, and the accomplished fact that the countries which took the most of our bonds have become *borrowers* instead of *lenders*, involves the necessity of the settlement of our commercial balance in coin, and it is feared it may yet cause some trouble.

—The temper of the Wall street markets today was decidedly bullish. The advance was well distributed throughout the list, and if the heated term were past we should be inclined to think that a regular bull campaign was inaugurated.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 10, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	95	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¼
Do Scrip	90¾	90¾	91	91	91	91½
Erie	22	23	23¼	24¼	23¾	24¼
Reading	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	.....	133	.....	134¾	.....	.....
Michigan Cent'l	.....	119	.....	119	.....	.....
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
Illinois Central	.....	132½	.....	132½	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pitts	.....	107¼	.....	107	.....	.....
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	83
Do preferred	85¾	86	86	85¾	85¾	86¼
Rock Island	114	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	114¼
St. Paul	61	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash	.....	51	51¾	51¾	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	72	.....	72	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	93¾	.....	93¾	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss	33¾	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	34
Chi. & Alton	.....	116½	.....	117¾	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	117½	.....	117½	.....	.....
Hartford & Erie	.....	3¾	.....	3¾	.....	.....
N. J. Central	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	.....	61¾	.....	61¾	.....	.....
W. U. Tel	.....	34¾	.....	34¾	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	5	.....	4¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Adams Express	.....	68¾	.....	68¾	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo	.....	13¾	.....	14	.....	.....
American	.....	42¾	.....	42¾	.....	.....
United States	.....	44	.....	44	.....	.....
Gold	118	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	116¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94½	96¼	1¾	...
N. Y. Central scrip	90	91½	1½	...
Erie	22	24¼	2¼	...
Reading	96¾	96⅜	...	⅜
Harlem	132	134¾	2¾	...
Lake Shore	92¾	94	1¼	...
Illinois Central	132	132½	½	...
Cleve. and Pitts	106	107	1	...
Northwestern	81¾	83	1¼	...
Do. preferred	85¾	86¼	½	...
Rock Island	113¾	114¼	½	...
St. Paul	60¾	61¾	1	...
Do. preferred	77½	77¾	¼	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss	33¾	34	¼	...
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅝	...	⅛
Adams Express	68¾	68¾	...	...
Wabash	49¾	51¾	1¾	...
Do. preferred	72	72	...	...
Gold	118⅛	116¾	...	1⅜

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 10, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market continues to move along slowly with a moderate demand for the leading articles. The general impression is that prices have reached their highest point, and that a reaction will soon take place. This naturally makes buyers cautious. There was an improvement in the weather; the rain during the forenoon cooled the atmosphere materially. Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade demand, buyers, however, are less anxious to operate, as the impression is gaining ground that prices will be lower. Buyers reason this way: Wheat is declining and why not flour. The point is well taken. The leading houses report a good business and so do the mills. New wheat is coming in very freely. Prices of the new crop are unsettled at present. The receipts of flour since our last were 980 barrels. Groceries—we can report a steady trade demand for most descriptions, sugars being most favored; prices have undergone no change. Bacon and provisions—the firmness we have previously noticed continues; the leading operators report a good business doing. The receipts were not large, the market, however, was well supplied; the advantage continues on the side of holders.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last three weeks ending August 10th. They will be found useful for reference:

	July 26.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.
Flour, bbls	4,572	5,594	4,341
Apples, bbls	205	323	355
Cheese, bxs	939	479	443
Corn, sacks	457	883	1,577
Wheat, sacks	2,010	5,059	11,745
Barley, sacks	666	85	967
Rye, sacks	553	278	463
Oats, sacks	5,363	5,645	5,525
Butter, pkgs	144	168	151
Bacon, tierces	693	948	310
Bacon, piece	.....	.....	500
Dried Beef, tierces	17	28	33

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The season for activity is rapidly drawing near; prices have undergone no change Soda Ash common 3¾c refined 3⅞@4c, pearls 9@9¼, potash 7@7¼ ℔ lb.

APPLES—The market was fine, we can report a fair trade demand, dealers are disposed to purchase sparingly, prices being governed by the amount offered for sale. The current rates were fair to good $3 50@4 20; choice $5 00.

BROOMS—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Fancy $5 50 ℔ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1@1 10 ℔ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c, the supply was upwith the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ℔ case.

FLOUR—The market was steady but hardly as firm, buyers being a little shy, and purchasing sparingly; on the other hand, holders are more inclined to sell; the tendency, however, is downward, although we could learn of no sales below our quotations. The store rates were: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ℔ lb. The mill rates are: ***, green brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 90; **, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; *, red brand, bbls $7 80, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25 Rye flour firm; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8¼c ℔ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3¼c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES—We are reported a fair jobbing demand at better prices than have ruled during the week. Sugars were most fancied. The present rates are:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23¾@24c; Java 27¾c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12¾c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ¼c ℔ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ℔ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ℔ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ℔ lb.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with a good trade demand. We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 at 85@90c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 90c per gallon.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demand. We are reported sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $26@29 ℔ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ℔ cwt.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 50@60c per pair.

PEACHES—We notice a fair amount of receipts from the East, with sales at $2 00@3 00 ℔ box.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ℔ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ℔ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ℔ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ℔ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ℔ doz $2 75.

FEED—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. We are reported sales at the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year	$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year	1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.	

A ROYAL FAMILY.

Though no body believes that the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD for the throne of Spain was the cause, there can be no doubt that it was the pretext for the declaration of war upon Prussia by France. On the declaration becoming known, Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, expressed the conviction that in the present enlightened age "a war of succession is an impossibility." He, of course, alluded to the tremendous conflict, which with intermissions, raged from 1702 to 1713 among the great European powers, to determine whether an Austrian Prince or a French Prince should succeed CHARLES the Second on the throne of Spain. Louis XIV. of France was at the head of the alliance which favored the French Prince, and naturally the Emperor of Germany stood at the head of the opposing coalition which supported the Austrian. The first appearance of a Hohenzollern in the great controversy of that time becomes interesting when viewed in connection with the candidature of LEOPOLD and with the position of his family in the present day. Then, there was no King of Prussia, and the head of the now royal house of that kingdom was merely Elector of Brandenburg. In the contest concerning the succession in Spain, his proper position as a German ruler was by the side of the Emperor of Germany. But the various Electors, Margraves, Kings, &c., who governed Germany, were divided in opinion on the rights of the quarrel, and the attitude finally assumed by each was the result of much negotiation. Some of them joined LOUIS XIV., while others allied themselves with the Emperor. The HOHENZOLLERN, FREDERIC the Third of Brandenburg, had resolved to declare himself King of Prussia, and skilfully took advantage of the Emperor LEOPOLD's need of his alliance to secure from him the promise to recognize his assumed royal title in return for the services of ten thousand men in the war with France. He was accordingly crowned at Koenigsberg on the 18th of January, 1701, when he became FREDERIC the First of Prussia. By the more ancient royal families of Germany FREDERIC was looked upon with indignation for his presumption in calling himself a King, and it was a good while before he received from them more than a very contemptuous recognition. LEOPOLD was severely censured for conceding to him the royal title. In consequence of the reverence with which kingship was regarded in Germany at that time, the promotion was really a very important event, one of those incidents which seem small and insignificant in the retrospect and when viewed in isolation, but which in their results become historically momentous. Prince EUGENE said at the time, that "the minister who advised the Emperor LEOPOLD to recognize the Margrave of Brandenburg as the King of Prussia ought to be hanged;" scornfully adding, "but since the peace of Westphalia, the Germans know neither what they are doing, nor what they wish, nor what they are." It is quite likely that nobody then, perhaps least of all King FREDERIC the First, had the least anticipation of what was to come out of the act. By his coronation Protestantism was enthroned in Northern Germany, the Hohenzollerns, strong in character and convictions and well endowed with genius for government and war, became the center around which all that was hostile to Austrian influence in that part of the world soon began to gather and consolidate. Prussia became the center and support of the little States of the North, and many years before the close of the century, under the Great FREDERIC, was acknowledged as one of the leading powers of Europe. Whoever has read Mr. CARLYLE's life of FREDERIC the Second, doubtless remembers with what persistent steadfastness the first three Prussian Kings pursued the purpose of acquiring a commanding position among the rulers of the continent. FREDERIC the First enlarged his dominions by the addition of Mecklenbourg, Hohenstein and Neufchatel; his successor FREDERIC WILLIAM the First, lived and made his family live like paupers that he might maintain an army of sixty thousand men and amass treasures, both of which he seems to have expected to be employed by his son and successor in the humiliation of Austria. This the son accomplished very effectually in more ways than one, but especially by seizing Silesia, and holding it against her and her allies through many years of war. It is a remarkable fact, that, in the first important war in which Prussia was involved with Austria, the iron ramrod, a Prussian invention, used by the former and unknown to the latter, appears to have played nearly as important a part in the victory as was played by the needle-gun in 1866.

But it was reserved for our own time to witness the most astonishing development of Prussian power. When the present King was crowned in October, 1861, he took occasion to inform his people that he held his crown and derived his right to rule them from God alone. From the same authority doubtless he believed himself to have received the charge to increase the strength and add to the efficiency of his army. In carrying out this resolution he was certainly following the traditions of his House. How the Deputies of the people resisted his policy, how successive Chambers were dissolved by him in consequence, how the Chamber of Peers at length, through the influence of Count BISMARCK, sanctioned the Royal expenditure for military purposes, and how His Majesty then sent the Deputies of the people to their homes with the intimation that he intended in future to dispense with their wisdom—all these incidents are probably remembered by our readers. Perhaps they also remember how Prussia and Austria formed an alliance to bring Denmark to terms in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, and how, after the war, they quarrelled over Holstein as a part of the spoils, and proceeded to settle their difficulty by an appeal to arms. The result of the war is fresh in the memory of all. Seventeen of the German States sided with Prussia in the conflict, and the Kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, the principality of Hesse-Homburg, the republic of Frankfort, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg, with portions of Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, were annexed to the dominions of King WILLIAM as the issue of the collision. Such was the position of Prussia at the beginning of the present war. In a little more than a hundred and sixty years after FREDERIC the First became King of Prussia, his successor, a Protestant King, became essentially Emperor of Germany without the title.

Perhaps no other revolution can be found in history so evidently the result of the personal qualities and efforts of a single royal house.

THE FATAL COURSE.

Political leaders who lose sight of public opinion and fancy that they can substitute for it their own will, are sure to fail. They may for a time circumvent the people, who, under a pressure of circumstances, as during our late war, may follow them with closed eyes; but when the people fully determine to be no longer blind to corrupt leadership, to the wrongs deliberately perpetrated in the unscrupulous exercise of power, to burthens constantly growing more grievous, and that are more and more insultingly laid on,—when the people have made up their minds to correct these wrongs, throw off these burthens and reform abuses grown up in the long and almost undisputed possession of power, the leaders who are foolish enough to attempt to resist them, and think that by any plea of regularity, or appeals for "the cause," or by any trick whatever they can obtain a renewal of power, make a fatal mistake.

Just see how it is with the office holders' Ring who for ever so many years have led the Republican party and parceled out the offices in Allegheny county. There is a deep, unmistakable and thoroughly righteous feeling in favor of reform in the party. It is nothing new,—the people have only taken a determined stand. Instead of recognizing this feeling, the leaders affect to despise it, and set themselves about to trick it out of its objects and into the support of the old wrongs and purposes. The Reform Ticket is the natural and grand outcome of this feeling. Against the candidates not a word has been or can be said. The ticket commends itself to every thinking Republican in the county. There exists not a single good reason why it should not receive the prompt and hearty support of the whole party—*except that the Ring did not nominate it.* The truth is, the Ring never would nominate such a ticket, or any other ticket that did not favor the ulterior objects of the professional office holders, and promise the continuance of their fat salaries. This ticket not being in that interest, the office-holding leaders have set themselves about the vain endeavor to destroy it, but without the slightest success, present or prospective.

The folly of the attempt is equalled only by the desperation of those engaged in it. If they had a grain of sense they would perceive that if they ever entertained the hope of thwarting the Reformers this was the very last way to achieve it. If the power of the office-holding Ring was equal to their hatred of reforms, and, if by one blow they could strike the Reform Ticket out of existence, the grand army of Reformers would still remain, all the more determined to push forward. Men in earnest are made all the more determined by opposition that is despicable—a bit of philosophy which our Ringleaders seem not to have dreamed of. Ever since the Reform Movement began the office-holding leaders while professing an anxiety for union for the sake of the party, have been pursuing the course best calculated to defeat it. They have treated the Reformers as a set of scamps, written and spoken of them as though they were of the worst classes in community, and worthy only to be denounced, "whipped in," scourged, despised. Republicans who support reform measures and candidates do not seriously complain of this; they know it comports entirely with the purposes of their opponents; and it is referred to solely as an illustration of the short sighted and fatal policy of the office-holding leaders who are almost frantic in their endeavors to repress the deep-seated, conscientious feeling in favor of reform which in some form or other is bound to dominate the result.

We have said that, were the office-holding Ring able to-day to strike out of existence the Reform Ticket, which so disturbs them, the feeling in favor of reform would not only still exist, but all the more determined for the insulting exercise of tyranny. And we desire to add, what must be apparent to all not absolutely blind, that there is no course so well calculated to sacrifice the Republican party here, as that which the Ring, through their "organ" have been preaching up since the Reform Movement started.

In the first place, the Reform Movement has the support of a very large portion of the party; we firmly believe of a very decided majority. Good authority says three-fourths will support the Reform Ticket on Election day. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on this point, there can be none in regard to the proposition that no Republican candidate can hope for success in defiance of Reform Republicans. In the face of this self-evident fact, a few Ring leaders are busy trying to induce respectable Republicans to become candidates on the Ring Ticket, as though Republicans fit to be candidates were going to place themselves in an attitude to be fought over without the slightest prospect of being elected, and where they must incur the responsibility of assisting to disrupt the party. If the leaders who are so active in trying to induce respectable Republicans to stand possessed the power to command the support of the Republican masses for Ring candidates, the case would be different. If they had the requisite capital they might assume to set up business. But they are bankrupt and without credit. Were the respectable Republicans, to whom application is made to stand in behalf of the Ring free from such a contact, there would perhaps be no objection to them as candidates; but as it is, whoever ventures to stand out as the representative of the Ring will surely go down, *and so deep and determined is popular sentiment, this would be the case whether there was a Reform Ticket in the field or not.*

This important fact appears never to have entered the minds of the leaders, who act on the principle that if they set up a ticket the Republicans are bound to support it. Herein is the fatality of their course; and there is no wonder that respectable Republicans, when they are appealed to to become Ring candidates, should instantly decline.

The truth is, among all classes of Republicans not bound to the office-holding Ring, the conviction is becoming general that there is no necessity for another ticket, and that the August Convention will commit a fatal blunder by nominating one. No Republican desiring an election can for a moment expect to achieve it by running as the Ring candidate. Candidates who are driving over the county "fixing things," would do well to bear this in mind, and the leaders, if they have a grain of sense left, and do not desire to bring disaster on the party, would also do well to take these things into consideration and come into the support of the Reform Ticket.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

England's probable course in the Franco-Prussian war is still a subject of more or less anxious consideration in France and Prussia as well as in other countries. By this time there can be no doubt, we fancy, that the publication of the secret treaty has failed in its object. It has not only not produced the effect which it was expected to produce, but perhaps the ingenious author of the *coup* already sees reason to be sorry for a blunder as well as to regret the waste of energy. If this is the fact, the incident is not the first instance in which Count BISMARCK has erred through judging others by himself. The desire of the English government for peace, especially its reluctance to engage in the quarrels of the continent was known to rest upon grounds not easily disturbed. It seems pretty certain that men in office have for a good while been acquainted with the existence and details of the secret treaty so much talked about, and that their equanimity was not in the least disturbed by the knowledge while it was confined to themselves. Having watched both the French Emperor and the Prussian Count with the utmost vigilance for many years, it is not likely that any disclosure of audacity or perfidy on the part of either would cause surprise in the more sagacious members of the English Cabinet. Of course the former relying upon the fact that the obnoxious treaty was producible in the handwriting of the French Ambassador, was sure of being able to fasten the offense of the perfidious proposition upon the Emperor. It is, however, quite likely that the English ministry strongly suspected, if they did not believe, that whatever injury had been meditated, had been really contemplated by both parties.

But to see himself as others see him is as difficult for Count BISMARCK as for other people. He probably expected with confidence to hear in response to the disclosure a voice of indignation from beyond the channel which would denote the resentment excited by the Emperor's contempt for England's interest in Belgium. Having waited in vain, he at length made his appeal to the English nation by publishing the offensive treaty in the *Times*. Though the immediate effects of the publication were a good deal of severe denunciation of the bad faith of England's closest ally, and the awakening of decided sympathy and partisanship for Prussia, yet the measure was undoubtedly a mistake on the part of BISMARCK. To the ministry it was naturally offensive, as its manifest purpose was to embarrass and complicate the position of the Government. This purpose it accomplished, though the consequence of the embarrassment has not been, as was hoped for, a rupture of friendly relations with France. Then again, the measure was a mistake as it was taken in ignorance of the real feelings of the English people. Count BISMARCK seems to have not comprehended the gradual revolution which has for many years been going on in England, by which its foreign policy has necessarily undergone a change. During centuries, while governed by a proud, arrogant and consistent oligarchy, with an army officered almost exclusively by members of the aristocracy, England's voice was heard, its arm was felt in every political quarrel, in every war that disturbed the Continent. Degradation would have been the result of silence or non-interference in Continental affairs, and, in the estimation of the class who ruled England, no compensatory advantages could have countervailed the loss or diminution of honor. But democracy has made great progress in Great Britain within the last thirty years, especially within the last ten years; the people constituting what the first NAPOLEON contemptuously called the shop-keeping nation have come into power, and even aristocratic ministers dare not disregard their will. It must be a very clear call for interposition, manifestly for safety and for the rescue of solid material interests that will in future justify the English Government in taking part in a continental war. Besides, it must be remembered that one reason for frequent participation in the wars of the continent formerly, no longer exists. In the famous war of the Spanish succession, in the seven years' war, and in the wars of the French Revolution and NAPOLEON, the sovereign of England was interested as a German ruler. But with the death of WILLIAM IV., in 1837, Hanover ceased to be a portion of the British empire, and England's interest in Continental politics ceased to be direct and sensitive.

If the English Government should interfere in the present war, it will be for the sake of future safety, and on grounds so clear as to command the enthusiastic support of the people. An affront may also rouse the lion, but it must be an affront which the multitude are capable of feeling.

REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Reform General Committee, whose proceedings are reported elsewhere, have commenced business in earnest. In filling the vacancy on the Assembly ticket created by the action of Mr. WHITE they have made a most excellent selection. If there is a true man within the county of Allegheny it is HENRY W. STRICKLER. Of him it can be said that he is a man of the strictest integrity, and will be, as he has ever been, faithful to every trust. Mr. STRICKLER is a native of Westmoreland county, but came to this city when quite a young man. He spent twelve years in the dry goods house of Messrs. GEORGE R. WHITE & Co., and was engaged there when the rebellion commenced. On the first of May, 1861, he enlisted in the Pittsburgh Rifles, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and remained with the regiment during its whole term of three years. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except that of Antietam, being then confined in hospital at Fortress Monroe, with typhoid fever. We need not remind our readers that the Pittsburgh Rifles was composed of some of the best and most patriotic young men of this community; that the company equipped themselves, and entered the service with the intention of serving as good soldiers. Very few of them had any desire for promotion, and consequently did not seek it. No company had a more honorable record, and perhaps none suffered more in the loss of men. Mr. STRICKLER had the good fortune to escape the bullets of the enemy, and never was dangerously wounded, although he was several times shot through the clothing, and in the battle of Fredericksburg was wounded in the shoulder. Since the war, he has been engaged in the coal business, and wherever he is known he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in the highest degree. His habits of life have not been those which have made him conspicuous before the public; but he is, nevertheless, widely known for his excellent business qualities and connection with enterprises for the good of his fellows and society in general. Although a man of decided views, he is not a politician. He is ever ready to do something for the faith that is in him, as he proved by going as a private soldier, through almost the entire war. Unobtrusive yet firm in his conviction; intelligent, yet retiring in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, Mr. STRICKLER is a candidate, for whom all who desire purity and intelligence in a legislator can vote with the greatest satisfaction. The committees appointed to conduct the campaign include many of the most active Republicans of the county, who will at once address themselves to the work in hand.

WERE it not that we truly desire to see the Republican party united and its principles preserved, we should be glad to see the policy preached up by the "organ" of the officeholder's Ring adopted in the ensuing political campaign. It seems fully to believe in the right of the Ring to rule, in the supremacy of the political jobbers and the willingness of the Republican masses to submit to their dictation. This right having been disputed, it seems desirous of having the question tested. All we have to say is, let the Ring push ahead and test the question. That idea seems to be about the only one the office-holding leaders have, in regard to the next election, and if they shall determine to bring the question squarely before the people, perhaps this is as good a time as any. For our part we have no fear of the result, for we have no idea that the taxpayers of Allegheny are ready to vote in the future as they have in the past thirty to fifty thousand dollars annually out of their own pockets into the pockets of the professional office holders, in the way of excessive salaries, fees, etc. We have no idea that the sober, thinking masses of the Republican party are ready to vote in favor of continuing indefinitely the corrupt, expensive and scandalous practices on all hands charged against the County Commissioners. We have no thought that our tax-ridden population are ready to indorse the jobbery of the Court House Ring and confirm the leaders in the right to run the party for their private benefit, to squander thousands and tens of thousands annually, to pension hangers-on and enrich men whose only qualification consists in "running" conventions. The "organ" seems to be fully convinced that the people are ready to indorse these corrupt and demoralizing practices, to assent to the squandering of the public money wrung from the people in the shape of excessive taxes, and confirm the power of the Ring who for years have been guilty of these things. We do not. Because the people are not ready for this, and are fully determined to reform these abuses, the Reform Ticket has been brought forward. We ask nothing better than that the Ring and their "organ" afford the people an opportunity, by bringing out a second ticket, to test the question at the polls. The fact that the Republican ticket is everywhere conceded to be the very best ever nominated here, and every way worthy of acceptance, only that it is not in the interest of the Ring, narrows the question down to the simple issue: Shall the practices of the Ring in the past be indorsed and a new lease of power be given to them?

THE Court House Ring of politicians have made out a "slate" which they are working industriously to "put through" the office-holders' Convention, which will meet on the last day of the present month. Runners are out "setting up" delegates so as to keep the fat salaries within the charmed circle. The recent Indexing Job is expected to assist liberally, and the owners of the pretended patent for registering names, to whom the Commissioners have agreed to pay four thousand dollars, will doubtless stand an assessment. Every jobber and his friend will be active "fixing things" from the present time till the Convention meets. Veteran office-holders who for years have lived on the public and would be in danger of starving if they were out of office, will talk gravely about keeping the party together and of the importance of being united; will denounce indignantly reformers as bolters, guilty of a heinous offense, and talk earnestly of the duty of Republicans to pull together. These patriotic individuals ought to speak well of the party, for they have lived on it, and intend to do so for years longer; but the party don't intend they shall. The truth is, the office-holders' Ring are greatly worried for their salaries, which the Reformers are determined shall be cut down to something like reason, and save the tax payers tens of thousands annually. These precious patriots have been deluding themselves that their August Convention would somehow save them; but precisely how it is to be done they have as yet been unable to make out. They may nominate themselves or their favorites, but the people will not support them. The "better men" which some of the wiser ones of the Ring have promised to nominate it is difficult to find, and more difficult still to induce to consent to stand against the Reform Ticket. Good Republicans are satisfied now. It is the office-holders, office-seekers, jobbers, and the few friends they are able to bring to their support that are not satisfied. At least four-fifths of the Republicans of Allegheny are for the Reform Ticket, and the platform on which it stands. The office-holders' Ring therefore begin to realize that when they have nominated another ticket, the question will be, what will they do with it? They will either have to withdraw it or be responsible for whatever risk of defeat will result from two tickets. *The Reform Ticket will stand just where it is.* If the office-holders want to try their hands at defeating it and electing the Democrats by nominating a second ticket, let them go ahead. Let them put their "slate" through.

IT is perfectly natural that when, through strikes, employers are brought to a stand still, and all efforts at a compromise fail, except it be on the basis proposed by the strikers, the owners of mills, coal mines, and proprietors in general should look about them for the best way to get out of the trouble. In a number of instances the question has been solved by employing Chinese workmen; and whatever may be the right or wrong of it, similar cases in future are likely to receive the same solution. There is nothing unnatural, though in one sense there may be a good deal that is hard in this for the striker, who thinks he is redressing a real grievance. It is within the recollection of many, that Irish labor was sought for and obtained on similar conditions, and with similar heart burnings. We believe, however, that few of the disastrous consequences then predicted as certain to result to our country for such a course have been realized. The Irish came as the Chinese, if they come at all, should come; that is, as free emigrants, to take their chances in an open labor market, with no taint of Coolieism or slavery of any kind. It is indisputable that the Chinese are capable of learning and even excelling in many of our mechanical branches; and no one should expect to have it otherwise than that, if they should present themselves like others seeking employment, they will find it, when, whether from strikes or other causes, there is room for them, or when it is for the interest of employers to engage them. It is seldom that there is more reason than there is profit in strikes; and we may conclude that as strikes in many places have led to the employment of Chinese, persons disposed to become strikers will begin to reflect, and perhaps will hesitate long before creating vacancies to be filled in this manner. In this way the very possibilities touching the Chinese are likely to exert an important influence on the question of strikes, and that of labor in general.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, in view of reports from the seat of war, expresses the opinion that "the American system of temporary earthworks will form a large element in the campaign." Indeed, the same opinion had been expressed before by other journals. In our late civil war, it is true, "temporary earthworks" were much used by both the contending parties, and it is possible that the method of their construction may have been so improved and regulated by our engineers as to form what may, without impropriety, be called "an American system of temporary earthworks." It is also possible or even probable that the Prussian engineers may have been led to adopt the "system" by a knowledge of its advantages as exemplified and proved in the American contest. It is, however, a fact that temporary earthworks of the sort now asserted or assumed to be an American invention, have been a feature of Asiatic warfare from a very remote antiquity. XENOPHON noticed the peculiarity in the fifth century before our era and says it was practiced by the Assyrians in the time of the elder CYRUS. He states that whenever an Assyrian army halted in proximity of an enemy, the camp was immediately surrounded with a ditch and a rampart of earth,—"a work easily executed by so great a multitude." He also specifies as advantages of the system, that thus intrenched the soldiers without difficulty secure time for untying, bridling and saddling their horses and for putting on their own armor, and besides, are enabled to choose their own time for engaging in battle. In fact, it would seem that the system was as well understood in Babylonia twenty-three hundred years ago as it is understood now.

THE New York *Herald* advises NAPOLEON "as the exponent of Christian faith for the majority of his adherents, to arrest the tide of war and havoc, and hold out the olive branch of peace." In other words, for the sake of the Church of Rome, the *Herald* is of opinion the Emperor should withdraw his legions, as "the idea that goes back to the tenets which should guide the center and the head of the Christian Church, and its assumed or chosen champion." An important estimate of the character and designs of the Emperor would do him no injustice in ascribing to him a motive that regards less "the Christian Church" than the gratification of his own lust for power, and the punishment of a hated opponent. Having placed the Pope in a state of humiliation under the protection of VICTOR EMANUEL, the "protector of the Church" lets it take care of itself, while he employs all the resources of the Empire in a war of ambition, with a tolerable certainty that the total loss of temporal power by His Holiness is one of the things that is likely to happen in any event. The *Herald* is evidently joking.

FRENCH and German vessels are getting a touch of the experience which we had in consequence of rebel cruisers which England suffered to be fitted out in her ports. In New York harbor alone there are nine large North German ocean steamers and twenty-seven sailing vessels unable to sail for fear of capture by French cruisers, and not authorized to discharge their crews in a foreign port, or register themselves under the United States flag. The daily expense to these steamers and sailors is estimated at fourteen thousand dollars per day, and the value of the property is put at two million dollars. French vessels will be placed in the same predicament whenever Prussian steamers happen to be in position, which, however, will not be as often as with their antagonist. Had Congress heeded the advice of General GRANT these steamers and vessels, or many of them, would pass into our hands and with them the carrying trade, as our vessels and trade did into the hands of England.

THE question of municipal aid to railroads is now agitating Indiana, Judge LA RUE, of Lafayette, having just decided against the constitutionality of the statute under which Tippecanoe county had voted aid to the Lafaoette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad. The view taken by the Court is that the act of voting a tax is the act of stock subscription directly forbidden by the State Constitution. Thirty days have been given to file a bill of exceptions, when the case will go to the Supreme Court, to remove Judge LA RUE's injunction against paying one-half the tax mentioned. This question involves large amounts already voted throughout the State, much of which has been paid, while more remains to be paid.

AND now it is His Holiness in Rome that is troubled. Notwithstanding the agreement entered into by VICTOR EMANUEL to defend him, fears are entertained that the Italians will organize against him and his authority to such an extent as to drive him out. His flight is even now talked about, and he is said to have sent to the Empress EUGENIE for a single ship to render it easy. All of which sounds curiously enough so soon after reading the dogma asserting the infallibility of His Holiness.

A CURIOUS incident in theology occurred on Sunday last in connection with the commencement exercises of Oberlin College. That institution has long been the central stronghold of New England Congregationalism, and the tenets taught in its Theological Seminary have been of the strictest Puritan orthodoxy. It was singular enough, then, to have Rev. J. McWilliams, of Wisconsin, preach one of the sermons of commencement week upon "The Intermediate State after Death," the discourse aiming to show that there is an intermediate place in the spirit land which is to be occupied before the judgment by the spirits of the departed.

BENNETT SCOP was hanged in Toledo on the 2d inst. With his last breath he declared his innocence. But he may have lied. The time and place favor the opposite view. If he told the truth, what shall be said of the hanging; and what can society do to repair the wrong it has perpetrated against an unoffending member? It is to be added that the gallows has been quite busy of late, in spite of which murders are on the increase.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A San Francisco firm has received from a New York house an order for 10,500 gallons of brandy, and 100,000 gallons of white wine, to be made from the new vintage, and forwarded thereafter as soon as possible.

Most persons will be surprised to learn that there are three churches of the Mormon faith in Massachusetts, one of which in Boston holds public services every Sunday. These societies, however, are distinct from the Brigham Young church, and are opposed to a plurality of wives. They call themselves the "Reformed Church of the Latter Day Saints."

The emigration from Bremen from 1831 to 1863 comprised 811,416 passengers, and from 1864 to 1869, 338,166 passengers, making a total of 1,149,582 from 1832 to 1869. In 1869, 63,519 passengers were transported from Bremen in 205 vessels; 59,340 of these persons were Europeans, 4,089 were citizens of the United States, and all but 757 went to the United States. In the same year, 1869, 12,141 emigrants sailed from Denmark; six for Canada, nine for Australia, and all the rest for the United States. By nationality, 4,360 belonged to Denmark, 6,514 to Sweden, and the remainder to Norway and Germany.

A line of steamers is to be put on between Liverpool and New Orleans. Messrs. Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Liverpool, are building two iron vessels specially designed for this trade. One, the St. Louis, is being built at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. This is to be the pioneer vessel. By invitation of Capt. Flinn, I went through the vessel now on the stocks. She is expected to be launched about the 1st of August. Is to be a first-class vessel, 310 feet long, 35 feet beam, 1,750 tons register, high and low pressure combination engines, 200-horse power, compound principle, we believe it is called.

San Francisco proposes another musical jubilee. A thousand Chinese lanterns, a fountain throwing *eau de cologne*, and an electric lamp shining through colored glass seem to be the chief features, though there is some talk of an orchestra.

Convicts are employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a strong guard watches them. If one of the guard goes to sleep while on duty, there is a clean strip, an inch and a half wide, shaved upon his scalp from the forehead back to the nape of his neck.

The contract between the Nothern Pacific Railroad Company and the L. S. and M. Railroad Company and the Western Land Association, has been finally signed, sealed and delivered, whereby the W. P. Railroad Company bind themselves to make Duluth the permanent and irrevocable lake terminus of their road—in return for which they obtain the title to one-half the property of the Western Land Association in the city and vicinity, and also a certain portion—one-half we believe—of all the real estate and water frontage ever acquired in the city by the L. S. and M. Road, either by purchase, donation or condemnation.

Dwellers inland scarcely realize the perils of those that go down to the sea in ships. In the quiet month of July 29 vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States were reported totally lost and missing, of which 14 were wrecked, 1 burned, 1 foundered, 2 capsized, 1 sunk by collision, and 1 missing. They are classed as follows: 2 steamers, 1 ship, 3 barks, 5 brigs, and 9 schooners, and their estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $585,000.

At Le Roy, Minnesota, lately, when it became necessary to change the switch back to the main track the rails had expanded so much by the heat that it could not be done. Cold water was poured upon several sections of the track, cooling off the iron and allowing the switch to be shut.

Between two and three million doses of chloroform are manufactured in Edinburgh, Scotland, yearly.

At Quincy, Illinois, about a week since, a young girl, about nine years of age, while playing, leaned against a tree, forcing into her left breast a needle which was sticking in the bosom of her dress. In attempting to withdraw the needle it was broken in two, part penetrating into some vital part, resulting in her death in a few days.

A piece of petrified sage bush from near Fort Bridger is regarded as a curiosity in Salt Lake City.

Prizes for the best designs for a Schiller monument, to be erected in the Schiller-place at Vienna have been offered, and 50,000 are already subscribed.

The *World* denounces the census in New York as "fraudulent," "a Radical imposition," "a Radical job," "a Radical cheat."

Sir Henry James has charge of the great ordnance survey of England. The survey, begun in 1791, is one of the most wonderful accomplishments of human labor and ingenuity. It exhibits, on a map of six inches to the mile, every house, stable and fence in the three kingdoms; even every house in London is delineated in size and position.

A colored clergyman has returned to Maryland after suffering five years' imprisonment and sentenced to "perpetual banishment from the United States (a slight stretch of power, by the way, by the authorities of Maryland), for having in his possession in 1857 a copy of a work called 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

The new San Francisco street, "Montgomery avenue," is to be eighty feet wide. It will cut through twenty existing blocks, and will infringe upon nearly four thousand pieces of property, demolishing two hotels, and, to all intents and purposes, two theaters. A new opera house is projected, which is to front upon the avenue.

About seven hundred tons per month of silver, gold, copper and lead ores are received monthly in San Francisco.

Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings, has awarded the contract for all the iron for the girders and beams of the New York Postoffice building, up to the street level, to the Ætna Iron Company of New York, and the work of completion of the lower stories will be rapidly pushed along. By the way, why is it that builders of iron buildings in Pittsburgh frequently find it to their advantage to buy in eastern markets? Why does the Iron City go abroad for iron fronts and the like?

The crops in Texas are reported in splendid condition. The writer had just returned home from a trip of several hundred miles. Emigration was pouring a steady stream. It is estimated that 300,000 persons have settled in Texas during the last year, and the present population will not fall short of $1,200,000. Business of all kinds is active, and but for the bitterness of political feeling its prospects would be unclouded.

The new iron bridge over the Hudson river at Albany is to be completed in 1871, when a new union depot will be built in the rear of the Delavan House, which will be the largest structure of the kind in the United States, and will afford accommodations for the Boston and Albany, Hudson River, Harlem, Susquehanna, Central and Saratoga Railroads.

The business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be the smallest this year that has been in the last ten. The wharves at Cumberland and Georgetown are overloaded, and the demand for coal has in a measure ceased. Shippers are looking to the European war to create a demand in starting up furnaces and iron mills now out of blast. But this cannot occur the present season, and consequently the canal is not a success this season.

Thirty-six publishers, employing $6,000,000, are manufacturing Sunday School literature in the United States.

Fisk prohibits the sale of the New York *Tribune* on his roads and steamers.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says Captain F. B. Ward contemplates the erection of Bessemer steel works in connection with the iron works at Bay View early next season.

Boston has ninety-seven pianos, valued at $33,000, in her public schools.

A case of death from the use of a jute "switch" by a young lady, is reported from West Waterville, Maine. She had been for some time complaining of illness and pains in her head. At last she was confined to her room, and the physician having examined her head found it alive with vermin from this doubly false hair. No remedy was of any avail and the girl died. A *post mortem* examination showed that the insects had perforated the skull and had been feeding on the brain. If this is not a warning against the use of "Japanese switches" and all jute hair called by various names, we do not know what can be.

The Law Department of Chicago University will admit women upon the same terms as men.

Some stone has been found near Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, which is almost thoroughly saturated with some kind of greasy matter, very much resembling petroleum—the smell is the same.

The Hoosa Tunnel central shaft begun several years ago, has just reached the grade, and tunnelling has commenced each way therefrom.

The United States frigate Sabine is now lying alongside of the sheers at Charleston Navy Yard completely stripped to her naked lower masts and bowsprit. Probably she will be housed over and left to decay, for it is doubtful whether she will ever be put in commission again.

The amount of railroad bonds voted by the Michigan towns is $4,072,275 80, of which $351,400 has been issued to the companies.

The total number of articles exhibited at the Indianapolis Woolen Exposition, including machinery and everything on exhibition, in round numbers is about 2,000. Of these there are about 160 shawls, 450 pairs of socks, 680 pounds of cotton and woolen yarn, 120 pieces of braid, 50 pairs of shirts, 280 pairs of blankets, 30 samples of thread, 100 samples of dye-stuffs, 50 samples oils; machines, and their various parts, 400; carpeting, 600 yards, and not less than 32,000 yards of all descriptions of cloth.

The Treasurer of Dodge county, Nebraska, advertises all the Union Pacific Railroad lands in that county for sale for delinquent taxes on them.

All the Freshmen class at Amherst College this year were conditioned on spelling—forty-eight out of the eighty-three applications at West Point were rejected because they could not spell correctly.

The story that our Government has established a protectorate over San Domingo, has no foundation in executive or legislative action.

Secretary Boutwell, in regard to "sea letters," orders his officers to be careful to scrutinize the *bona fide* charcter of the purchase of foreign vessels by citizens of the United States before according bills of toll and giving the certificate of records.

A writer to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from the Plains says that the Indians, after killing Harvey Morgan and a Mr. Mason, cut them open and drew out their sinews for bowstrings.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

The Crops Superabundant—Decadence of Wool Growing—Political—The Duty of the Hour.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As I have been an old correspondent for your very valuable paper, I once more ask the favor of occupying a small space in your columns, hoping I may be able to make them interesting. "The harvest is past," and your humble correspondent has taken a trip into Washington county, his late home; hence it is of that excursion I design speaking, at least noticing some of the most prominent items, the crops, &c.

"And none so well as the farmer's know
How their oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

On the right and on the left, and everywhere, the husbandman has been blest with the most abundant crops known within the recollection of the oldest citizen. The meadows are dotted over with stacks of hay; the barns are stored to their utmost capacity with the precious cereals, and as far as your eye will reach, you can see immense fields of waving corn. There is no croaking or grumbling, but on the contrary, all appear to be satisfied with the benevolence of a Divine Providence to his unworthy people. Apples are scarce; peaches none, and I am sorry to say the potato bug is again destroying the entire crop.

There appears as usual, and I believe justly, a general dissatisfaction among the wool growers, and Washington county stands second to none in regard to the production of wool, both in quality and quantity in relation to the manner in which her wools are purchased. I do hope there will be a change ere long, in that line, as the present system is causing many to quit the business. If the manufacturer would either go himself or send men of judgment and experience—men who can discriminate the fibre from dirt and grease, then the wool grower would have protection and encouragement sufficient to justify his continuance in the business; but on the contrary, it is driving many out who are turning their attention to farming their lands, instead of grazing them; and I have no hesitation in stating that within the last eighteen months the stock of sheep has decreased forty per cent.

In conclusion, though I am not a politician, I cannot close this letter without congratulating the citizens of Washington county on the wise selections of the Republican party. The ticket throughout is one of the best ever presented to the people, and more particularly their representatives. I think they have profited by the advice of General Geary, "Send none but honest men to the Legislature." Now if all the counties will do likewise, we will have something to hope for in the future. We want just such men as the one who hails from West Bethlehem township to represent us there. If we would send such men, we would have nothing to fear. A man who is in every way qualified to his own business at home, is qualified to attend to the interests of his constituents while in office; and the time is at hand for us to wake up, here in this "Banner county," and do likewise. Nominate none but honest men—men qualified to fill all our offices and attend to their constituents at home. MORTIMER.

PITTSBURGH, August 8, 1870.

* * *

THERE is some talk of a rivalry between two well known western towns upon the uncertain subject of population. The places in question have always been on such friendly terms with each other, so charitable and mutually helpful, that the public will be as much astonished as grieved to learn that there can be such a falling out between friends. Some ciphering chap, fully understanding the passion of his fellow townsmen for glowing promises, has delighted them with a little book about "St. Louis—the Future Great City of the World," because her population will increase mathematically thus:

Population in the past.		Prospective Population.	
1790	687	1870	287,9?9
1799	925	1880	746,748
1811	1,400	1890	1,938,832
1820	4,978	1900	3,622,408
1830	5,852	1910	5,890,383
1840	16,469	1920	8,721,498
1850	74,439	1930	11,735,746
1856	125,200	1940	14,295,809
1860	160,773	1950	17,437,553

But from a Story of the *Times* we learn that not all the ciphers are confined along the banks of the Mississippi, for the statement of Chicago's increase, then, on the same basis, but with less detail, is, by exact computation, as follows:

Population in the past.		Prospective population.	
1830	6	1870	400,000
1870	400,000	1850	209,250,636

It is sad to see such wrangling over the petty matter of a few hundreds of millions of people, when one considers that the editors, who are provoking the contest cannot enjoy the fruits of their calculation. For, do not they die young whom the gods love?

* * *

THE news from the strikers in the Tuscarawas, Ohio, coal regions gives little reason to hope for an immediate cessation of the troubles whereby almost the entire manufacturing of that region is compelled to idleness. About thirty men have begun to work at the Fulton company's mines, near Massillon, on the basis of seventy cents, but J. P. Burton, the President of the company, advanced the rate to eighty cents immediately upon hearing of a similar increase in the Mahoning mines. Mr. T. H. Davis and several other leading miners have assured the men that if they can afford to work at seventy or eighty cents per ton, they will be allowed to do so in peace, without disturbance or annoyance from any source, and further asserted that they would personally assist to arrest any one who should attempt to prevent any man, not belonging to the Miners' Union, from working. Mr. Davis also asserted that he believed time had arrived when the most intelligent miners and leading employers should have a meeting and talk the matter over fairly and decide who is in the right.

The miners of the Brewster Coal Company, of Akron, have come out with a circular that they will take nothing less than a dollar per ton, and ridiculing the unskilled laborers put into the mines by the company as not worth their interference. The miners also are arranging for representation in the Trades Unions Convention soon to meet in Cincinnati, and have elected T. H. Davis as their delegate.

* * *

MANY facts have recently come to light indicating that M. Prevost Paradol's mysterious intimations to friends for some days previous to his death, referred not to an intention of suicide but fears of insanity. A letter from M. Thiers says: "Poor Paradol was for a long time troubled with apprehensions of softening of the brain, and contemplated with horror the probability or possibility of having to live the life of one bereft of reason." M. Thiers states that Paradol had received medical attendance for his threatened malady while in France. This morbid dread of insanity, heightened by the fact that his wife had died insane, induced his request to have his children cared for in case anything happened, he thinking he might become unfit to care for them himself. The night before his death he had given his valet instructions to call him early in the morning to take some medicine—an indication that he did not then contemplate self destruction. The theory is that he was unwell, and suffering greatly from the heat, and it is supposed that he woke up early during the night with his head feverish and that in an instant the idea filled him that he was insane, and in that moment he shot himself. The purchase of the pistols is explained by the statement that at home in France he always kept pistols about the house for defense against burglars and bought these for that purpose.

* * *

BOSTON has one peculiar institution in connection with her fire department, that deserves to be more widely known, as well as generally imitated. Known as the "Boston Underwriters' Protective Department," its force consists of eight men, with wagons and horses, and it is maintained by the insurance companies and agencies of the city. The men are provided with tarpaulins to cover over property and other appliances for its protection from fire, for protection is the only object. How well the work is done was illustrated in the case of the great fire in Washington street, when the great building of Little, Brown & Co. was saved from destruction from fire by being drenched with water—which would have been nearly as ruinous to their books as fire itself, had it reached them. This great publishing firm had in their building a stock of goods estimated to be worth $175,000, upon which they had $112,000 insurance. But the insurance company has only $15,000 damages to pay, because a man of the Protective Department was promptly on hand to cover up the stock. An organization that saves money like this is certainly worth having, or at least worth having its merits examined.

* * *

SOME man, from Massachusetts of course, proposes to New Yorkers to make the entire front of their houses a continuous conservatory or grapery, with balconies, piazzas and bay windows, and with a culmination in a roof of glass. Enthusiastically he exclaims, "all sorts of quixotic plants, as Mrs. Malaprop might say, could be made to grow in the warm bay windows, or along the picturesque piazzas; the garret could fruit an endless variety of choice vines and trees in tubs—as grapes, figs, bananas, perhaps at absolutely no cost." Prudently he reckons that "the glass roof would cost little, if any more, than slate or tin, and if the sash was of iron, would last for generations." Is not this a prospect of enchanting promise? Will not New York be better when bowers of roses and arbors of the vine shall conceal all her house fronts? When those millenial days come, carved brown stone will show for no more than common red brick and the corner fruit stand will have gone out of the land.

* * *

A LETTER from Florence, Italy, says that the late Marquis Ridolfi, while Minister of Agriculture under the Government of Leopold, introduced from the United States cuttings of grapes from some of the varieties indigenous to that country, and with such success that now, in parts of Tuscany, considerable quantities of wine are produced known as "wine of America." The color is a fine garnet, and the taste and smell are strongly marked with the flavor of the strawberry. The wine is much in favor, and its production is extending to meet the demand; and the good results of the first attempt will probably lead to new experiments with American vines, for one great advantage is that they are not attacked by the European vine malady.

* * *

IT is stated that $100,000 has been subscribed by three wealthy Hebrew merchants to punish the editors and reporters of the New York *Sunday Mercury*, who worked up the sensation openly accusing young Nathan with having murdered his father. It is also said that Washington Nathan, acting under the advice of his uncle, Judge Cardozo, will, immediately after the seven days' mourning are over, cause the arrest of the person who wrote the article, and bring civil suit for $500,000 damages against the proprietors of the paper. If a similar course were taken in every instance of outrageous sensation reporting by the New York press, and if justice was done in each case, little would be left of certain flourishing journals there.

* * *

THE question is very naturally asked, what is meant by "United States Protectrate of San Domingo" which President Baez, relies on now that the treaty of annexation has failed: It is reasonably doubted that the administration has done anything justifying the belief in an engagement to "protect" the country.

REFORM REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appointment of Committees—H. W. Strickler in Place of D. N. White—Laying out the Campaign, etc.

Pursuant to public notice, the gentlemen selected as the Executive Committee of the Reformed Republican movement, met at the headquarters, No. 129 Smithfield street, July 20, 1870, at 2 P. M., and it was found that the Committee was composed of the following names:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First District—R. B. Carnahan, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Second District—Jesse H. Lippincott, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Third District—W. H. Berger, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Fourth District—A. H. Miller, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Fifth District—David Kirk, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Sixth District—George Finley, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.
Seventh District—Jonathan Gallagher, Second ward, Allegheny.
Eighth District—John S. Slagle, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Ninth District—Thomas Harper, Fifth ward Allegheny.
Tenth District—W. J. Williams, Milvale Borough.
Eleventh District—John Adams, Birmingham.
Twelfth District—Capt. James S. McMillan, Mt. Washington.
Thirteenth District—S. F. Von Bonhirst, Chartiers township.
Fourteenth District—Joseph A. Stone, Mifflin township.
Fifteenth District—Hugh Lee, Scott township.
Sixteenth District—William Hill, Robinson township.
Seventeenth District—Frank H. Anderson, Neville township.
Eighteenth District—John A. Caruthers, Patton township.
Nineteenth District—Capt. B. L. Wood, North Versailles township.
Twentieth District—Dr. Courtlandt King, Elizabeth.
Twenty-first District—John Irwin, Jr., Leet township.
Twenty-second District—N. W. Shafer, Kilbuck township.
Twenty-third District—James Rynd, McCandless township.
Twenty-fourth District—Capt. Jultes Montzhiemer, Sharpsburgh borough.
Twenty-fifth District—Lewis Peterson, East Deer township.

On motion, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was elected Chairman, and John Primp and N. W. Shafer were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were added to the Committee: James E. Karns, John B. Campbell, John Harrison, S. H. Baird, and S. Y. Kennedy.

The Chairman was instructed to name Committees on Organization, Finance and Printing at the next meeting.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Hon. D. N. White which was duly considered, and, on motion, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to correspond further with Hon. D. N. White in regard to the question of his nomination on the Legislative ticket by the Reform Republican Convention with a view to elicit his opinion in particular upon the measure of reform adopted by the nominating Convention.

On motion adjourned.

July 26 the Committee met and the Chairman announced the following Committees.

ON ORGANIZATION.—David Kirk, Chairman; J. S. McMillan, N. W. Shafer, A. H. Miller, John Adams.

FINANCE.—John S. Slagle, Campbell B. Herron, Robert Dickson, John Irwin, Jr., A. M. Byers, Thomas M. Carnagie, John A. Carothers.

PRINTING.—Capt. B. L. Wood, John B. Campbell, Hugh Lee, George Findley, Wm. Hill.

The correspondence with Hon. D. N. White was submitted by the Chairman which was duly considered, and on motion the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Hon. D. N. White does not fully endorse the platform of the Reform Republican Convention and pledge his fealty and material and moral support to the action of the August Convention.

And, WHEREAS, the action of said Convention may be in entire opposition to our platform and the reforms we desire to accomplish, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard such fealty as incompatible with a place on our ticket, and hostile to the purposes of our organization.

Adjourned to meet on Friday, August 5th at 2 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly Vice D. N. White.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion H. W. STRICKLER, of Pittsburgh, was unanimously nominated for Assembly, in place of D. N. White.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we make an active and energetic campaign, and that we pledge ourselves, as an Executive Committee, to do all in our power to secure the election to office of each and every one of our candidates.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the usual place, 129 Smithfield street, August 9th, 1870, at 2 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1870.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th instant was duly received; and I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reform Republicans held in this city on the 20th instant, it was read and considered, without taking final action on the subject to which your letter, and mine of the 15th instant, to which yours was a reply, relate, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to correspond further with Mr. D. N. White in regard to the question of his nomination on the Legislative ticket by the Reform Republican Convention, with a view to elicit his opinion in particular upon the measures of reform adopted by the nominating Convention."

In compliance with this direction, I have the honor to enclose you a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and to request an expression of your views as to the wisdom, justice and expediency of the measures of reform proposed and recommended.

As the Executive Committee will again meet on Tuesday, the 26th instant, I have to request a reply at or before that time.

Yours, respectfully,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hon. David N. White, Sewickley, Pa.

SEWICKLEY, July 25, 1870.

HON. ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, *Chairman Reform Republican Executive Committee:*

DEAR SIR: Yours of July 22d duly reached me to-day, and I hasten to reply, to be in time for the meeting of your committee on the 26th.

You inform me that you are instructed by a resolution of your committee to ascertain my views as to the wisdom and justice of the measures of reform as indicated by the resolutions adopted by the Convention of July 6.

I have read the copy of the resolutions sent me carefully, and in the main I cordially indorse them. With the exception of the sweeping condemnation of the mode of making nominations, as contained in the fourth resolution, on which there may be a difference of opinion, I believe the resolutions will meet with the hearty acquiescence of the Republicans of the county; and with regard to the fourth resolution, I have no doubt that a change by which any opportunity to thwart the will of the Convention will be prevented, will meet with universal approbation.

Having thus candidly answered your interrogatory, a like candor compels me to add, that if this, and previous questions which I have answered, are intended to pave the way to keeping my name on the ticket nominated by the July Convention, it must be with the full understanding on the part of your Committee, that my fealty is due to the Republican party as represented by the regular Convention called for the 30th of August, and that any moral or material support I can render will be given to the ticket nominated by that convention, whether my name appears on it or not. I think I made this clearly known in my "card" to the *Gazette*, but to avoid all mistakes I clearly reiterate it now. The kindness with which I have been treated by you and your committee calls upon me to be entirely frank with you. I cannot spurn a nomination which has been conferred upon me, I believe, with the best motives, and by good Republicans, although differing from me in regard to the necessity of the present reform movement, but I cannot leave your committee unaware of my true position, so that if my name is not removed from your ticket, you cannot say that I have betrayed your confidence. If your committee think it best to remove my name from your ticket, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the decision, and it will make no difference in my friendly feeling to yourself or to any member of your committee.

I still entertain a hope that the action of the August Convention will be such that there will be a complete union of the Republican forces at the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

Very respectfully, yours truly,
D. N. WHITE.

"Great Circle" Travel.

"It is not known by everybody, though perhaps most people have been told of it several times, that for all purposes of navigation, Puget Sound is nearer the great Asiatic marts than San Fancisco. Even if the vessels going out from the Golden Gate took their course direct for Hong Kong or Shanghai, they would, by reason of the longer degrees of latitude farther south, scarcely have less sailing than by bending round more to the north. But, in point of fact, the prevailing winds and ocean currents of the Pacific are such that vessels from Asia find their most eligible route bringing them within fifty miles of the entrance to Puget Sound; thus making by the Northern Pacific, when completed, a saving of nearly a thousand miles of ocean navigation. This added to the diminution of distance overland already alluded to, gives us a route from our Eastern cities to the coast of Asia shorter than any other by about fifteen hundred miles. When this road shall be in successful operation, the time required to reach the Pacific Coast by means of it from New York city will not exceed about four days, allowing an average rate of movement of thirty miles an hour. Thence to Shanghai, in China, the voyage will occupy eighteen to nineteen days, at the rate of twelve miles an hour; making twenty-two to twenty-three days in all from New York—a less time than is now occupied in making the voyage by the way of the Isthmus to San Francisco."—*Dr. Geo. M. Steel, in August "Old and New."*

* * *

IT is computed that the losses resulting from the mere declaration of war, assuming that no engagement were to be fought, already exceed more than $500,000,000. The panic prevailing in the European financial centers has reduced hundreds of men from affluence to penury, and in a moment swept away the hard earned savings of thousands of the middle and poorer classes. From figures collected by the London *Economist*, it appears that during the seven days following July 4, when the panic commenced, the value of French rentes fell £30,000,000; that of British consols £8,315,000; that of Italian bonds £8,315,000; that of United States loans £12,000,000; and the total loss of value in the national securities sold in London was no less than £76,295,000, or not far from $400,000,000, without including the stocks of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and some other countries, of which no sales are made in London. In railway stocks, a similar depression took place; and in those of eleven prominent English lines alone there was a fall in value of more than $12,000,000.

* * *

FOR many years past there has been a legend or tradition among the Californians and miners that a silver mine existed in the surrounding mountains, from which the old padres, in times past, had extracted fabulous sums of "plate," but the locality of the mine was forgotten, and although, from vague information, many adventurous miners had spent their time and money in trying to trace it out, it was in vain. A short time since some Californians found a very rich silver float rock, forty miles of San Demardino, but could not find the lead or vein whence it came. Other parties went there and found a well-defined trail leading into the mountains, which they followed, and soon came upon a road well graded and built of large stone evidently with care, which brought them to the ould Jesuit mine. Marks of former mining abounded and ore assaying $600 to $1,000 per ton was found. The San Jacinto Mining District was at once organized and the Jesuit and old Padre mining companies formed.

* * *

THEY have been testing at Reading, in this State, a new cannon, which, it is said, will carry a projectile ten miles. Extreme range has a certain kind of value at particular times; but it is seldom that they decide anything. Their value is not ever likely to be equal to their present novelty. Almost any of our cannon have a sufficient range—an increased capacity to destroy is what will give them increased value in any real military sense. So we don't expect a revolution to result from the Reading cannon, even if it prove to be all that is claimed for it.

Lincoln Sells
Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

County Fairs in Ohio.

Following is a list of times and places of holding county fairs in Ohio this fall:

Andover, Ashtabula county	Sept. 7, 9
Ashtabula, Jefferson	Sept. 14, 16
Augusta, Carroll county	Sept. 26, 28
Belmont, Belmont county	Sept. 14, 16
Clinton county, Blanchester	Aug. 30, Sept. 2
Cincinnati Industrial, Cincinnati	Sept. 21, Oct. 15
Champaign, Urbana	Oct. 4, 6
Clarindon, Geauga county	Sept. 21, 23
Clarke, Springfield	Oct. 11, 13
Clermont, Bantam	Sept. 6, 9
Clermont, Boston	Sept. 13, 15
Columbiana, New Lisbon	Sept. 21, 23
Conneaut, Conneaut	Sept. 21, 23
Crawford, Bucyrus	Oct. 4, 7
Cuyahoga, Cleveland	Sept. 6, 9
Darke, Greenville	Sept. 21, 24
Delaware, Delaware	Oct. 6, 7
Defiance, Defiance	Oct. 6, 7
Erie, Sandusky	Sept. 27, 30
Franklin, Columbus	Sept. 6, 9
Geauga, Burton	Sept. 21, 23
Greene, Xenia	Sept. 6, 9
Hamilton, Carthage	Sept. 6, 9
Harrison, Cadiz	Sept. 28, 30
Hardin, Kenton	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Jamestown, Greene county	Aug. 30, Sept. 2
Lake, Painesville	Sept. 28, 30
Lorain, Elyria	Oct. 4, 7
Mechanicsburg, Champaign county	Sept. 5, 8
Medina, Medina	Sept. 28, 30
Morgan, McConnellsville	Oct. 4, 6
Meigs, Rock Spring	Sept. 14, 16
Muskingum, Zanesville	Sept. 21, 23
Northern Ohio, Cleveland	Oct. 4, 7
Orville, Wayne county	Oct. 12, 14
Portage, Ravenna	Sept. 28, 30
Richfield, Summit county	Sept. 28, 30
Richland, Mansfield	Oct. 4, 6
Seneca, Tiffin	Sept. 27, 30
Seville, Medina county	Oct. 6, 8
Summit, Akron	Oct. 4, 7
Tuscarawas, Canal Dover	Oct. 4, 7
Union, Marysville	Sept. 27, 30
Warren, Lebanon	Sept. 21, 23
Wellington, Lorain county	Oct. 7, 10
Wayne, Wooster	Sept. 28, 30

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

The Nathan Murder.

[From Wilkes's Spirit.]

Our theory is nearly identical with that of the detectives. It is reported to be their opinion that the deed was done by some sneak thief, who had had his eye upon the house for some time, and who obtained access to it with a night key, or through an open door, under the impression that few if any of the family were in town, and that he might go over the house, prying open drawers and closets with his rude iron tool, without fear of interruption. We rather incline to the belief, however, that the murderer was one of those idle, losel foreign vagabonds, who sleep in fields or lumber yards, who are constantly loafing where they can pick up scrap iron or stray tools in shipyards or workshops, and who frequently appear in basements asking for alms, taking every chance they find to slip into an unguarded house. Such men as these are usually friendless, isolated lonely wretches, with no one to consort with, and consequently no one to betray them. It was quite easy for a wolf of this sort to slip into the Nathan mansion and secrete himself; and from what we learn as to the conduct of the house, he might have slept there in security the entire evening.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

SENATOR CONKLING, in a serenade speech at Saratoga, a few evenings since, said: "War has gone from us; its bloody shadow falls on France; its tramp rocks thrones, and kings are sea-sick now. Perhaps war has gone with avenging hand to smite the sick man who dominates the land of La Fayette; perhaps war strikes the hour for the Emperor who plotted and schemed against us in the day of our trial. However this may be, God grant that no harm may come to Germany. Germany sympathized with us, the sons of Germany fought for us, and cheers of victory went up in the German tongue from the burning battlefields of the rebellion. Germany's constitution is like ours; Prussia believes, as we do, in education for all, and Republicans everywhere join me in the hope that no harm is in store for Germany."

Great Rush.
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Howe
Sewing Machine. tf*

Take C. F. Galton's Dyspepsia Remedy
If you wish to be relieved from that bane of life, indigestion. TTHS*

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

White Lead.
Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's (formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) Pure White Lead, it cannot be excelled. TTHS*

Genuine
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Howe Sewing Machine,
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT—See Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE FOR sale or Exchange for Allegheny City Property—improved or unimproved. CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY VILLAGE STORE FOR SALE cheap, or Exchange for Iowa or Minnesota Lands. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice. d*

THERE IS OVER $2,000,000 WORTH of Property described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," and the prices, locations and kind so varied that the "poor man," the "rich man," the "business man," and the manufacturer cannot fail to get suited in a home or an investment, and better still, the Register will cost you nothing, as we send it free to all who request it, or give it away gratis to all who will call for it at our Rooms, opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Publisher.

SPLENDID FARM AT LATROBE OF 150 Acres, first class improvements, soil, fruit, &c., and in one of the best neighborhoods in the State, will be sold low. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—All the property we advertise in this paper will be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register monthly, and will send it free to any one requesting it or it can be had gratis by calling at our office corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents. d*

TO PHYSICIANS—WE HAVE SEVERAL excellent locations for Physicians for sale in this State and Ohio. A few good Physicians wishing to locate where there is little or no competition with a fine prospect to make money, will find it to their interest to call on or communicate with us. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.—For sale, that extensive establishment, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Manufactory, will be sold at a rare bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FIRST CLASS GRIST MILL AND Water Power and 38 Acres, the best power in the State of Ohio, will be sold at a rare bargain. The rapid appreciation of this property is certain. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh. d*

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS generally. We offer for sale at less than one-fourth its cost that large and complete establishment formerly known and operated by "Fayette Manufacturing Company," at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. A full and detailed description of the entire property will be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Publishers. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES—PERSONS HAVING Money to invest and desirous of getting into paying businesses, will do well to examine our "Real Estate Register," as we are offering therein some excellent openings to a few enterprising men with a little capital. All applications can be made in confidence. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice. d*

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons seeking Homes or Investments in Real Estate that they will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It contains a vast amount of City, Suburban, Village and Country Property; also, Manufacturing Sites, Business Chances, &c., &c. Those contemplating investing in Real Estate in *any form* will undoubtedly find it to their interest to get the Register. We will send it *free* to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
McFARLAND & COLLINS'
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best
Brussels and Ingrains,
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.
☞CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE. d*

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY .... President.
W. VANKIRK .... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. .... Cashier.
d*

L. H. BUCKINGHAM
Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3417 WALNUT STREET,
West Philadelphia.
d*

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power. d*

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of JAMES G. BARCLAY, late of City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to
THOMAS BROWN, Executor,
Spring street, Twenty-first Ward, Pittsburgh.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of NATHANIEL SINTON, late of Allegheny city, deceased, all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, without delay, and those indebted will make immediate payment.
JOHN H. [illegible],
J. B. SUTTON, Executors.
August 3, 1870.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES McTURK, deceased, late of the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them for settlement to
JOHN REDMAN, Executor,
No. 34 Tenth street, Birmingham.

Improved School Furniture.
GUY FREEBORN,
Manufacturer of Every Variety and Style of
IMPROVED SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Also, HALL, LECTURE ROOM and SABBATH SCHOOL FURNITURE always on hand.
WAREROOMS:
104 Ohio Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
Circulars and Price List sent on application.

FOR SALE,
TWO FARMS, IN PLUM TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Two and a half miles from Logan's Ferry Station, A. V. R. R. They lie together and can be cultivated as one Farm or two. One contains 140 Acres, the other 125 Acres. The improvements are—on first, Frame House and new Frame Barn, 60x40, with Outbuildings, Orchard of 100 young bearing trees. On Second, Log House and large new Frame Stable, Orchard of 150 trees. Both places have an abundance of good Timber, and are in an excellent state of cultivation. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to S. A. McCLUNG, Attorney-at-Law, corner Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, or G. C. or T. A. PATTERSON, on premises.

PATENT AGENCY.
Thos. A. Connolly,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Room 22, Federal Block, cor. of Seventh and F sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Has had several years experience in business of procuring Patents, and can promise satisfaction to clients in every case.
NO FEES BEFORE OBTAINING PATENT.
NO FEES FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.
Prompt and faithful attention given to business relating to Patents before the U. S. Patent Office or Courts. Send for Circular.

DYSPEPSIA.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
For sale by all Druggists.

COUGH NO MORE
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.
For sale by all druggists.

EMMENAGOGUE.
WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
For sale by all Druggists.
Address 619 State Street, Chicago.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Property
IN THE BOROUGH OF
Beaver Falls and Patterson Township,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county sitting in equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale or auction on the premises, on

THURSDAY, August 25, 1870,

At 10 o'clock A. M., all the following described three pieces or parcels of land, commonly known as the Ross and Patterson lands, to wit:

No. 1. A beautiful piece of ground situate on the bank of Big Beaver Creek in the borough of Beaver Falls and immediately adjoining the Railroad Station, the Cutlery Works and other improved portions of said town, and directly opposite the town of New Brighton on the left bank of the creek. This property from its beauty of location, business advantages (by proximity to the P. F. W. & C. R. W., Erie canal and unexcelled water power of Beaver Falls) is admirably adapted to being laid out in town lots or for manufacturing purposes. The portion of this ground lying between the county road and the creek is under fence and has on it two houses, one of which is log and the other frame. Also, two old shops and a small orchard of good fruit. This property is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the bank of Big Beaver creek, thence by land of Jas. Patterson north 64 degrees, west 16 40-100 perches to the center of track of the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., under appropriation of said Company, at No. 184 June term, 1869, Beaver County Common Pleas; thence by said center of railway track, north 37 degrees, 18 minutes, west 8 50-100 perches, north 33 degrees, 28 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 29 degrees, 38 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 25 degrees, 48 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 21 degrees, 58 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 18 degrees, 8 minutes west 6 6-100 perches, north 16 degrees, 15 minutes, west 70 45-100 perches to line of land late Jas. Patterson's now Benziel & Lenz; thence by line of said land north 88 degrees, east 17 79-100 perches to a post; thence by lot now occupied by Mrs. Ross, south 17¾ degrees, east 9 7-100 perches to a stake, north 77 degrees, 35 minutes, east 14 1-5 perches to a stake; thence by Walnut Bottom Run south 48 degrees east 4 1-10 perches to a stake, south 20 degrees, east 19 1-4 perches to a stake, south 25 degrees, east 25 perches to a stake, south 45 degrees, east 26 perches to the Big Beaver Creek; thence by said creek south 21 degrees, west 43 perches to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres and 79 perches, subject however to the right of way of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., which occupies 2 acres and 31 perches.

No. 2—A fine farm situate and being partly in the borough of Beaver Falls, and partly in Patterson township.

This is a Valuable Piece of Land,

Being nearly all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, and well watered by springs. The improvements are one and a half story log house, with frame addition and frame barn. There is a never-failing spring of water near the house, and a small orchard of grafted fruit. A considerable amount of good timber yet remains on the hillside portion of the farm. A vein of excellent coal of about two feet in thickness, and two veins of fire clay underlie the place, which are particularly valuable, owing to their contiguity to a good home market and the facilities for shipping by railroad and canal.

This Would Make an Excellent Dairy, or Gardening Farm,

Having a ready market in Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Rochester, with an aggregate population of nine or ten thousand persons. This piece of land is bounded and described as follows: commencing at a stake in center of railway track distant 16 40-100 perches from the west bank of Big Beaver creek; thence by land of James Patterson north 64 degrees west 38 40-100 perches; north 83 degrees, west 43 perches to a stake; south 79½ degrees west 21½ perches to a stake; south 59½ degrees west 17½ perches to a stake; south 82 degrees west 21 perches to a stake; thence by parcel of land No. 3—hereinafter described—north 51½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to a stake; north 73½ degrees west 14 7-10 perches to a stake; north 41½ degrees west 18 65-100 perches to a stake; south eighty-nine (89) degrees west 22½ perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Wells, north 1 degree west 12 3-10 perches to a Black Oak; thence by lane formerly of James Patterson, now Henrici & Lenz, north 89 degrees east 49 perches to a post; south 1 degree east 62½ perches to a Black Oak Stump; north 88 degrees east 101 91-100 perches to center line of track of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W.; thence by said center line of railway track south 16 degrees 15 minutes east 70 45-100 perches; south 18 degrees 8 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 21 degrees 58 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 25 degrees 48 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 29 degrees 38 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 33 degrees 28 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 37 degrees 18 minutes east 8 50-100 perches to place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 84 perches, subject, however, to the right of way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which occupies 2 acres and 40 perches.

No. 3—A piece or parcel of land in Patterson township.

This is a Choice Piece of Meadow Land,

But only partially under fence; a spring run passes through a portion of the ground, a vein of Coal and Fire Clay underlie the place. This would also make an excellent Dairy or Garden Farm. It is bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post on west side of State road, thence by land of Thomas Wells south 89 degrees west 41 perches to a post; thence by land of James Patterson south 1 degree east 47 perches to a post; north 89 degrees east 41 perches to a stake; north 1 degree west 8 perches to a stake; north 80 degrees east 44 perches to a stake; north 58 degrees east 14 65-100 perches to a stake on brook or run; thence by parcel of land No. 2, last aforesaid described, north 51½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to a stake; north 73½ degrees west 14 7-10 perches to a stake; south 41½ degrees west 18 65-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 140 perches.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of purchase money to be paid down, and balance in one and two years, with annual interest thereon being secured by bond and mortgage on the property. Purchaser to pay all expense of stamping and preparing deeds.

Persons desirous of seeing the property, or plots thereof will please call on the Trustee at his residence in New Brighton, Pa.

G. S. BARKER,
Trustee.
*22daug